

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

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MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

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ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiffs work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

YOUR SPARE TIME
Men, women, to conduct business at home. Work is simply writing and copying lists of addresses received from local advertising. To be forwarded to us daily. No canvassing, no previous experience required, but plain writers preferred. Permanent work to those content to earn \$6 or more weekly in spare time. Apply to WAGNOR'S P.B. Co., London, Ont.

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MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

.. ATTENTION ..

I am just receiving my spring stock of...

Apples, Oranges and Lemons

They are the best on the market—try them.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND CONFECTIONERY.

I sell cheap for cash. Call and get prices.

.....Thos. Healey.

Octavius Field,

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

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All outstanding accounts must be settled at once.

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Have You?

..... Seen our latest in

Spring & Summer Suitings.

We have a beautiful range of Scotch and English suitings—the latest. Grand values; neat and nebbly. Only \$25.00.

In black Worsteds we are showing a full line. Any price you wish from \$22.50 up to \$35.00

SEE OUR CHOICE \$19.00, ALSO
:: AT \$17.00. ::

Pantings from \$5.00 up to \$10.00 and for fit and finish we can guarantee the latest. Call and inspect our new lines. A pleasure to show goods. Above goods are bought from M. Fisher, Sons & Co., with-out exception the best wholesale tailoring goods in Canada.

W. N. MITCHELL.

Confectionery

To speak of confectionery is to think of

W. C. SANDERS.

HE always has on hand a choice stock of pure fresh candies, apples, oranges, lemons, bananas and all other fruits in season. - - -

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

THE warm weather and hot winds make you hot and feverish; keep an even temperature by trying a dish of delicious Ice Cream.

W. C. SANDERS.

Don't Ask Credit. You'll Not Get It.

Painting, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining.

All orders promptly executed; satisfaction guaranteed....

JAS. BERTRAM.

Leave orders at McWilliam's boarding house.

H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building... Material...

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

OFFICIAL GUIDE & WAGNOR'S GUIDE. 5c

M. J. MacLEOD.

OFFERING FOR THIS WEEK.



Men's, Boys' and Children's light summer clothing going at cut price this week.....

Men's and Boy's Shirts.

Our lines of summer shirts, underwear and neckwear are simply elegant. Neglige and starched bosoms, cheviots, madras, and oxfords are the correct things. To put the whole matter in a few words we will say, see our stock and you will wear a colored shirt.

STRAW HATS.

We are clearing out all styles of straw hats at greatly reduced prices.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Married Men....

HAVE Mercy On Your Wives.

Do not allow them to shorten their days by using the old wash tub, especially when you can get a washing machine so cheap. We can give you your choice of three at \$4.75, \$5.00 and \$5.50. To make wash day a day of pleasure instead of torture, you will also require to purchase a wringer. We have them in four styles at \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$3.90.

FARMERS..

LOOK Out For BARGAINS.

Half car of Hardware to arrive from Montreal this week, including all kinds of shelf goods, also rope, tethering chains, mosquito netting, builders' supplies, nails, building paper, tar paper, saws, hardware, etc., etc.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

Be Comfortable

AND get one of those nice summer coats, showing at T. W. ROBINSON'S. We have them from \$12.50 up, but see the nice fancy coat and vest at \$3.50 and \$4.50. Men's serge suits at \$4.00, light and dark colored; men's suits at \$5.00, best values we ever offered; men's pants from \$1.00 per pair up. Boys' blouse suits, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00, excellent value. Boys' 2 piece suits from \$1.50 up, all sizes and prices. Men's flannel shirts 25 cts. Some beautiful lines of negligee silk stripes at \$1.15. Dress shirts and oxfords, full line to select from.

UNDERWEAR.

See our lines before you buy. As these goods were bought at trade sales in Toronto we can save you 15 to 25 per cent. A splendid good line, three styles to choose from at 50 cts. per suit; also 70c, 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50 and \$2.00. In halbrigan underwear we have some special values and a nice line in black halbrigan.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Everyone knows we carry a big line of boots and shoes, and can fit any foot in style, price and quality. See our show window for a few samples. Some of the Chalmers' stock still left and are clearing out at less than manufacturer's price, all odd lines must go with them. Inspect our stock of shoes and get prices.

STRAW HATS.

Straw hats are now in great demand and we are selling well out of some lines which have been repeated and you can get size and price to suit you in any line at

T. W. Robinson.

Lumber : Yard

PLANING MILL.

Why do without screen windows and doors and suffer from the pesty fly, when you can get them for 25 cents and upwards? Buy from us and encourage home industry.

See Our \$16.00 Boards.

A car of cedar posts just received, 7, 9, and 12 ft. long; also fresh burned lime. Chopping done Saturdays. Chop, wheat meal and graham flour for sale. Terms cash with order.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—House for sale at a bargain

Alex. Wilson, BLACKSMITH.

Having purchased the following from the manufacturers I will offer them for sale at great bargains and on easy terms:—Improved Chatham Wagons, Armstrong Carts, and best made Buckboards.

A. Wilson, Blacksmith.

ALMIGHTY VOICE.

THREE MORE FALL VICTIMS TO HIS BLOODTHIRSTINESS.

He Takes Refuge in a Bluff and is Killed in His Pit by Shells From the Nine-Pounder—Corpl. Hockin, Const. Kerr and Postmaster Grundy are the Victims.

Almighty Voice, the murderer of Sergt. Colebrooke, has at last met the penalty of his crime; but not without adding three more unfortunate victims to his bloodthirstiness, and severely wounding a number of others while attempting to bring him to justice. To give a detailed account of the whole affair would occupy more space than we have at our command, therefore we will give but a brief summary of the notorious career of Almighty Voice, and of the unfortunate events leading up to his death.

On Tuesday, October 29th, 1895, Almighty Voice and another Indian were arrested on One Arrow's reserve, on a charge of killing cattle, and brought to Duck Lake for trial. During the night Almighty Voice escaped, and Sergt. Colin Campbell Colebrooke and Scout J. McKay started in pursuit. They followed in the direction of Touchwood Hills, but finding his trail leading northward in the direction of Fort LaCerne they made a detour in that direction. When they came up with the fugitive he opened fire from an ambush, killed Colebrooke and escaped. Parties of Mounted Police and scouts scoured the country for weeks after the murder, but were unable to locate the Indian, who was supposed to have gone to the far north, where the country is thickly wooded.

On Thursday last he was located near the Crooked Lakes, about 40 miles south of Prince Albert, and Corpl. Bowdridge, accompanied by Napoleon Venne, a police scout, set out in search of him. They surprised two Indians in a camp, coming suddenly upon them. One of them ran to a bluff close at hand and fired two shots, which took effect in Venne's shoulder, wounding him severely but not dangerously. Both Almighty Voice and his comrade escaped, but were pursued by a party of Police and two civilians, Postmaster Grundy, of Duck Lake, and Crown

Timber Agent R. S. Cook, of Prince Albert. The party charged the bluff, and were taken by surprise by firing from the Indians, who shot and killed Corporal Hockin, Const. Kerr and Postmaster Grundy, and wounded Sergt. Raven in the thigh and shot off Capt. Allen's arm. The Indian who killed Kerr was shot by one of the policemen. The force retired from the bluff and reinforcements were telegraphed for to Regina. Supt. Gagnon went to Prince Albert for the 7-pound field piece to shell the Indians from the bluff, taking with him the body of poor Hockins, but was unable to secure the other two victims, their bodies being too close to the bluff. He was accompanied on his return by a company of volunteers under the command of Jas. McKay, Q.C. They arrived at the scene on Saturday afternoon and the bluff was shelled until dark. At the same time reinforcements were telegraphed for to Regina, and twenty-five men and a 9 pound gun, under command of Asst. Commissioner McInnes, left for the scene on Saturday forenoon by the Prince Albert train, and after a splendid run arrived at Duck Lake at four o'clock in the afternoon. They re-embarked and reached the seat of trouble about mid-night, having to force a river on their way, which took considerable time. Nothing further was done that night, but the bluff was surrounded and a close watch kept all night. At day-break Sunday morning the 9-pounder was placed in position and from that time until nearly noon the fair Sabbath morning was, for the first time in twelve years, disturbed by the roar of cannon. No responses of any kind came from the Indians, except once on the previous day when Almighty Voice yelled defiance at the Police. About two o'clock on Sunday afternoon the Prince Albert Volunteers got impatient and wanted to charge the bluff, but the officer in command was under strict orders not to expose the lives of his men. However, the charge was decided upon, and all joined. At the first rush they did not find the hiding place of the Indians. They again went through and this time found the three Indians dead in their pits.

Dr. Bain who was in the final rush, declares that the two Indians had then been dead for several hours. It does not detract from the gallantry of

the men in storming the bluff that there was no more formidable enemy than three dead Indians. Had the Indians been alive it is but too certain that many lives would have been lost. It is quite evident that the shrapnell from the cannons did the work.

Both Almighty Voice and his youthful companion had sought the pit for safety and were killed while there. Almighty Voice's skull was shattered and the brains protruded. Gunner Smith fired with wonderful precision, one shell only out of thirty-eight having gone astray.

Almighty voice had previously received two wounds, one in the ankle and one on the knee. It is certain he made at least one attempt to escape, as his improvised crutch was found seventy-five yards away from the bluff as well as the track made by him when creeping back.

The idea that the bluff was a cache is erroneous. The Indians had no food reserve and had no water. They were living on the birds they could shoot and drinking the sap of the trees. They had, too, very little ammunition, indeed were completely at bay.

Bowling, the Indian who shot Constable Kerr and was immediately shot by Constable O'Kelly, did not die immediately, as he was dressed in Kerr's clothes. Kerr, too, may not have died immediately, as in addition to the shot in his lungs, a bullet had been put through his head and his skull battered in with a carbine, the hair, brains and blood still clinging to the hammer. Inspector McDowell has the carbine. The mutilation may have been done after death. There were signs all around that Almighty Voice and the deluded lad with him were driven to their last extremity.

The digging of the pit with a piece of old iron, the marks on the trees whence sap had been drunk, the cutting of leaves with knives, all speak of the patience bred of despair.

The burial of Corporal Hockin and Constable Kerr took place at Prince Albert on Tuesday with military honors. Mr. Grundy, the other victim, leaves a wife and family to mourn the loss of a husband and father.

The end of the affair has given a feeling of relief to all the neighborhood and security to life and property is felt to be assured.

Estevan.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

This year the 24th of May was a gala day for Estevan. With a grand calathumpian procession in the morning, a football match, athletic sports and races in the afternoon, and a grand concert in the evening, our citizens managed to put in a fairly pleasant day.

The procession in the morning was a unique affair and evoked much laughter, but owing to there being some of the professions unrepresented, it was not as successful as was anticipated.

The football match between Estevan and Oshaw resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 2 to 0. Some good playing was done by both sides, but the visiting team proved too much for our boys this time.

After dinner the sports were resumed, the first on the programme being the tug of war in which the C.P.R. pitched themselves against all comers. The all comers won the first draw, but the C.P.R. beat them in the second and third, winning the much coveted prize of a box of cigars.

Then came the other sports, in which the following were the successful contestants:—

Boys' race, 14 years and under, —1 Alf. Dixon, 2 A. Perry, 3 John Story.

Boys' race, 8 years and under, —1 C. McDonald, 2 Stanley Duncan, 3 John Murray.

Girls' race, 12 years and under, —1 George Warner, 2 Lily Scott, 3 Ethel Perry.

Girls' race, 8 years and under, —1 Ethel Perry, 2 Mabel McTaggart, 3 Annie Alloway.

Ladies' race, —1 Miss Bishop, 2 Ethel Scott, 3 Miss Mathews.

Running hop, step and jump, —1 Hawkins (35 2/3), 2 W. Smith, 3 Gosselin.

Running high jump, —1 W. Smith (4' 8 1/2), 2 Bishop.

100 yards dash, —1 W. Smith, 2 A. Ellis.

Putting the stone, —1 W. F. Nicol (33' 5"), 2 J. A. Wood.

3 legged race, —1 Ellis and Perry, 2 Lewis and Garbutt.

Needle and thread race, —J. A. Wood for Mrs. McTaggart.

Pony race, one-half mile, —1 Seldom Fed, 2 Dexter.

One-half mile running race, —Klyne's Jim Dick, 2 McDonald's Dolly.

One-half mile bicycle race, —1 Lewis, 2 Clarke.

In the evening a grand concert was held which was largely attended. A lengthy and well prepared programme was rendered in which some of Estevan's best local talent took part. Mr. Hawkins, of Moose Jaw, contributed several violin selections which were well received, and the balance of the programme was suitably punctuated by well-merited encores.

The Winnipeg Henley crew, left for Montreal en route to England on Tuesday, and were given a hearty farewell by their multitude of friends who met at the depot to see them off. The crew is composed of C. L. Marks, E. E. Lloyd, J. K. Osborne and J. C. Armistage, and the trainer, D. J. Murphy.

A TEN SHILLING TRAGEDY.

SCENE III.

On the morning after the washing, Granny walked early in a panic. The night mists still lay heavy in the hollow, and the sign of a new day had not yet been light enough to justify him in crawling over the birth of another day.

The old woman felt an unwanted chilliness about her neck and face. At first she thought that she had left the door open when she went to bed, but gradually her senses awakened to the memory of the outrage which had been committed upon her. She pulled the blankets over her head, and lay still with a feeling of accomplished misfortune weighing upon her heart. But as she meditated upon the cruelty of treating the living as it is to seem to treat the dead, a gleam of comfort stole into her slow-working brain. She slipped her hand under her pillow and felt there the gold piece that had been her undoing. She reflected that, at least, she was no longer a pauper. Untold comforts shimmered in her mental vision like a midnight sunrise in the far north of life. She fell to dreaming, in the boundless faith of second childhood, of the good things that it was now in her power to buy, and increased the purchasing power of her fortune enormously by making it buy in turn each long dreamed-of comfort, and then coming to the joyful conclusion that as it was in her power to get any one of them, all these blessings were already hers.

The first thing that Granny did on rising was to set in order for another day the main spring of her feeble life by breaking up the gathering cold. She then examined her face anxiously in the bit of scratched looking-glass that stood on the chimney-piece. "Mighty me!" she whispered, "I dinna ken mase! That's no me! I ne'er had white chaffs like this. Gif it is me, I maun be deen on ma feet. It'll be the money for ma burial that weans has brocht me." And, sitting down in her armchair she had a tearless cry over the scrap of looking-glass, which glimmered like a corpse-light in her lap.

But ere she had finished crying, she had forgotten what she had begun to cry about, and was only conscious of the feeble flicker of appetite that waited upon her night's abstinence. She set about getting breakfast, which consisted of bread soaked in milk and heated upon the hob in a jelly can, and a cup of strong tea. So much heartened was she by this repast, that the black curtain of woe dropped unnoticed from the background of her mind. She forgot the fearsome white face she had seen in the glass; and, remembering only that she was now a lady of fortune, sat down contentedly to enjoy the golden day-dream, fondly rubbing the talisman with her wrinkled forefinger as it lay, a world of power, in the hollow of her hand.

She was still sitting thus when Danny knocked at the door. Her first impulse was to hide her treasure from his covetous eyes; but it was chiefly in the matter of coat that she suspected him of moral laxity, and it seemed to her quite reasonable that one should have a lapse in this direction and yet be honest in all things else. So the purse-proud old lady resolved to treat herself to the pleasure of telling Danny of the fortune which had come to her, and she anticipated keen enjoyment from watching his greedy eyes hungering over her gold piece. It must be remembered that Granny was brave, and never doubted her power to protect herself and all that belonged to her from the open attack of man or beast. "Come ben, man!" she called out cheerily.

Danny opened the door, which was never locked, and hinked over to the fire. His eyes twinkled meaningly from the kettle to the teapot, but he plugged the bowl of his well-filled pipe with a resolute thumb and shot a deeper down in his pocket. He remembered what had happened on the day before. "How's the lanes the day?" he asked civilly, spreading his disengaged hand luxuriously to the warmth of the fire. "Fine, man, fine," nodded Granny. "Tch, a wee stiff in the hinges, but no ready for the beddin' yet. You an' me thoes well, Granny." "Hutts, we're no' that auld, Dan! We aye hae our mouths yet. Wad ye like a drap tea to lay yer parritch?" Danny was startled. It was unlike Granny to give something for nothing in this way. He shrunk back, and a woman have guessed that he had a chuck full pipe in his pocket? He would be wary, but the first principle of his philosophy was never to refuse a good offer.

No wonder Danny was puzzled. Granny was playing the lady beautiful for the first time in her life. She was, moreover, enjoying in her inner consciousness a delicious little comedy wherein her neighbor played the part of clown. "Groping dimly in the darkness of his mind for the reason of things as they were, Danny made answer abstractedly:— "Thank ye kindly. A mouthful wad drive the cauld aff ma stomach blythely." From his thoughtfulness Granny concluded that he had caught a glimpse of the gold through her closed fingers, but she was minded to play with the pleasure of the great surprise, and went about the shrines of Danny's tea with the air of one who gives generously out of an abundant store.

Danny sat on the edge of his chair and eyed her movements suspiciously. From the reckless way in which she used the poker he inferred that his board of tobacco was no secret from her, and waited, with all his wit on the defensive, for her first move in the direction of getting a share of it. He feared the old woman's cunning, which he knew to be greater than his own, and furtively showed his pipe further down in his pocket as he made ready to drink the tea and repel the attack. Thus the spirit of these two wily diplomatists fenced in the air above their poor old bodies, which were seemingly full of peace and good-will towards each other and all the world.

The tea being masked, Granny rinsed out her cup at the sink and filled it generously to the brim. Danny took the tea from her hand in a gingerly way, and took it to the table, and then that Granny cried briskly:— "What ails ye at the tea, man? Sugar it for yersef, an' there's the milk to yer drink. The late cup's aye the best. Tak' it aff het."

Danny put in milk and sugar, and comforted his inward man with a warm sweet draught. "Ay, it's rael guid," he commented, wiping his mouth appreciatively with the back of his hand. "Noo, I wonder what t'at'll be the pun?"

"It's frae the gies' hooes. Eggs, they tell me, Angus has three shillins' a pun' fort. I'm thinkin' o' giein' the body an' an' or for some o' mase!"

"A bit quarter, maybe? The likes o' a 'canna' buy tea?"

"Can we no' be sae pair as a' that, Danny Mann? I hae mair siller than the king fens o' ye, or ye either, Danny."

"Ye're a wee boastfu' the day, Granny."

"Ma'ie ay, an' maybe no. There's a when boasts basus' sae muckle reason for't as I hae."

Out of his head with curiosity, "What's the siller ye siller? He squeaked out angrily."

If the Kirk Session had done this, he would see the minister that very day. The minister would pass his eye over him. Had somebody told them that he had got a present of tobacco?

"Ye'll speir lang that we store till answer ye," replied Granny, haughtily. "It wad be an ill deed to put ye on their back that gied it to me."

"Gied ye what?" whined Danny, "that's aye the siller."

"That!" cried Granny, opening her hand dramatically and showing the gold upon her palm.

Danny stood as if under the influence of a galvanic shock, and he shook so that he could scarcely hold the cup. He stared into Granny's outspread palm as a bird might look into the eye of a snake.

"God's truth, it's gowd!" he whispered huskily, when at length he could believe his eyes. Then he sat down stunned. Such benefactions had been going on when he was a boy, and he felt like a man who had lost his life upon the stock exchange. If the money had come from Barncraig, he would have been entitled to a share in the birthright with a paltry portion of tobacco.

Dazed by regrets that buzzed like bees about his head, he looked at the while Granny dilated garrulously upon the delights that lay within the fatful coin, whose potency was to her like the magic that had the world at her feet of Aladdin. She did not deign to take notice of the chagrined silence of her auditor. If Danny had not been so completely at her feet, her disappointment would have been a great deal sweeter of arrogance would have been something wanting in their flavor.

At length Danny, who was awakened by the complacent speculations of the old woman, could stand it no longer, and muttering that he had forgotten "to gie the soo her cock," slunk out of the cottage with greed in his eyes and wrath in his soul. He turned upon the threshold, and, shaking his fist at the closed door, muttered viciously: "Ye ould black be-son, ye, I wadna' wonder but ye steel't it!"

The poor sow did not get her brock so graciously as Danny had got his cup of tea. He had been told that her grunt seemed to have a better digestion than her master.

Thus it came about that this aged couple, who had lived together through the entirely well-meant efforts of the twins, Granny enjoyed too thoroughly the discomfort of her old friend to make any effort to break down the barrier which her wealth had set up between their hearts. She conceived it to be the duty of the poor to knock at the door of the rich. Danny would swallow his pride in time, and he would for his tea as before. Meanwhile, the flavor of life was finer than she had yet tasted. The spice of gratified vanity was hot upon her cheeks, and a bright yellow disc came between her and the swift-nearing tomb.

As long as his tobacco lasted, Danny was content. He sat under a tree, wandering by the burnside in fine, or crocheting over the fire in foul weather; and when his supply was nearly exhausted, he meditated ruefully upon the purchasing power of Granny's kept talisman. With the last gurgling suck of his last pipeful, it was recalled to him in a blast of misery that his frail body was as weak as that three pounds of thick black twist lay, lost to humanity, in the stocking of a young woman. This thought, and a bright yellow disc came between her and the swift-nearing tomb.

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SCENE IV.

Granny Wilde was certain that Danny could not have kept so good a fire burning in the night if her fingers helped himself from her suspiciously dwindling store. When the firelight shone through his small black window and danced upon the floor, she caught, she saw in this the fingers of Providence pointing out the theft. She had never been much of a church goer, but neither was she so entirely heathen as not to give heed to such a manifest sign.

It was not so miraculously indicated to Danny that he had been helped by his own supply, but he had fairly good judicial mundane ground for believing that Granny had at least the intent to rob him of his precious tobacco. She had not kept her fingers from the farmers' coal-carts when they passed her door, and would have been brought before a Justice of the Peace long ago for the same if it had not been obvious to the local policeman that she wanted to go, on the chance of getting a coat of coal out of a cart.

It was known to everybody that she had nearly put out Watty Wilson's eye upon an occasion when her lust for a good cigar had got the better of her honesty. Watty, the guard of a mineral train, and his story is that when he was taking a freight of coal through the Glen one day, the skin of his face was cut by a freight of iron-shod sticks protruding like bayonet from the briar hedge which at that point almost sweeps the sides of the track as they pass. With the aid of a pair of pliers, and a selection of choice oaths upon his lips, he peered savagely into the hedge, and saw looking out at him the

wrinkled face of a witch. The train was round the corner before he could stop it, but running back along the rails he found Granny Wilde calmly filling her pipe with the pieces of coal that she had dislodged from the track with her finger-pike. Neither the guard's eloquence nor the company's threats had much effect upon Granny's integrity, and she was brought to repentance by a letter from the parish doctor threatening the workhouse if she was again found meddling with the coal trucks on the railway. Thereafter, Granny pretended not to know that there was a railway in the neighborhood, and would not even glean upon the level crossings when the carts made jolt over it. This did not so much matter for the shaking so loosened the coal that some of it was sure to fall in the roadway just about the door of Granny's cottage. Fate, or, as some say, Granny's stick, had a way of invoking the force of gravitation at that particular spot.

Danny felt that all his efforts to keep in repair the fence between his yard and Granny's were justified. During the fine weather of November he made great progress with this work of demarcation, and he felt then that whether moved by superstition or not, he would never be known, he built into his fence a fair seeming plank which had been lifted from the door of the palpit. He quite reasonably assumed that if it had been strong enough to keep the minister from sudden translation into the next world, it would have been like saying the Lord's Prayer backwards, it was sufficiently strong to resist the lateral pressure of Granny's eyes; and so it would have been, no doubt, if the stars in their course had not fought for her.

Granny watched the building up of the fence very much as France and Russia watch the strengthening of the British navy, and she was not in the least, but she tingled to the fingertips with suspicion. Often, when she thought no eye beheld her, would she creep to the fence with her fingers every stove and nailhead in the offensive barrier. It did not occur to Danny, who watched this operation, that the fence was being built up to her store of coal; yet after each unsuccessful examination Granny was more firmly convinced that sure was opening something suspicious concentrated itself upon the pulpit plank, yet Danny had put more nails into it than in all the rest of the fence.

Granny was not a woman of a peace, against witch or woman, and when he had driven the last nail in its goodly length, he rested from his work of his hands, and chuckled when he watched Granny searching, as he thought, for the weak spot in the barrier.

But upon a night in the beginning of December, a mighty wind came round by Burnfoot. The groaning and creaking of the fence was heard in every loose thing in the hamlet kept by Granny Wilde nodding over her fire to a much later hour than usual. The last straw was the snapping of a puff and sometimes the wind, like a human hand, seemed to be lifting the latch of the door. It was the kind of fear that a night owl, old and blind, might feel when he is in the world so roughly that guttering candles are afraid of being blown out.

Granny and Danny were sitting in a timid woman, but the strength which she displayed at any time was nervous, and on such a night as this her nerves were in a state of high tension. A violin which had been screwed up till they are ready to break at a touch.

She dozed over the fire, a prey to all sorts of indefinite apprehensions, the storm seemed to grow in violence with every gust. The walls of the cottage creaked and groaned, and the doors and windows as if nothing would content it but to make a clean sweep of the interior. At the height of the tempest, a sound was heard, a sound which seemed to come from the back yard, followed by a loud crash. The old woman jumped to the terrifying conclusion that the wind had carried off the roof of the house. She hurried to the window, but the darkness was too thick to be pierced by her aged eyes, so she sat down again wearily, imagining herself disoriented in the little world of her comforts, the little world that looms so large when its end is near at hand.

Granny had spent the night in the last mischievous clap, and soon afterwards died down into a condition of morose unrest. In the comparative quietude of the night, the spirit prompted her to venture out into the yard to see what damage had been done. She lit her old-fashioned, round, crooked lantern, and taking it in her hand, she cautiously lifted the latch of the door. The rush of the wind was not so strong as to frighten her, and she stepped out into the darkness. A gentle rain was falling, but the night was not cold, and Granny had a thick shawl over her head and shoulders. To her great joy, she found the trial shop unopened. Holding the lantern up, she peered curiously round. The familiar place struck her as new and strange. The yard seemed to have grown to a new size, and another moment she saw what had happened. Danny's fence lay prone upon the ground. The wind and made matchwork of the fence, and the old pulpit, and had torn up the whole crazy structure by the roots.

(To Be Continued.)

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. Should anybody come to you and whisper, "I've a scheme," carried cash and over fist, an endless golden stream." And said, "I'll let you in on this!" why, then, if you are wise, you'll spurn the bait and never try to grab the golden snare.

For he's got a string tied to it, Or, of course, he wouldn't do it; He is very sure to work the rattle of a dead man's money.

So distrust the souls who offer, "Cause it's you," to fill your coffers, For the men with gold to give away have all gone out of style.

When anybody smiles on you and warmly shakes your hand, And shows a depth of friendship it is hard to understand, And doesn't seem to have a job, but what he'd have you share.

Now, if a man says to you, "I'm right, but—just the same, beware!" For he's got a string tied to it, Or, perchance, he wouldn't do it, You have got to pay the price—ought to be a delusive hope.

And here's a thought to ponder, As about the world you wander—Anything that's worth the having's always anchored to a rope.

CORROBORATING EVIDENCE. Michener—Straws tell which way the wind is blowing. Oldpart, from Kansas. Out that in our country, houses, trees, an' hosses tell their same tale.

THE HOME.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

The foundation for a sofa pillow may be twenty inches square, made of a good quality of bed ticking and filled with feathers or down. The covering material is a piece of silkoline, with yellow ground and a design of wild roses and leaves running over it. This is made like a pillow slip, with a ruffle of the silkoline doubled, and sewed into the seam all around. The pillow is slipped into it when done, and the edge hemmed down. Unbleached linen is another suitable material for sofa pillow covers. Stamp a few oak leaves and acorns in the corners, work the cones of the acorns with solid embroidery with brown Roman floss, and the cup in tapestry stitch with Asiatic mediaeval silk. Darn one half of each leaf to the middle vein to the outer edge, fill in the other half with honey comb stitch, and outline the veins. The edges of the cushion are finished with a frill of lace, crocheted of ecru linen thread. This can be washed without injury and while it is handsome enough for any parlor it can be used every day and will last for years.

A little pin tray is made of celluloid with butterflies painted on its four sides in water color. Then the edges are cut out, the ends and sides bent up and tied with baby ribbon, and a most convenient tray results.

Circular cushions, nine inches in diameter, are made for the dresser. Cover with yellow silk, then place over this another cover of the finest linen, over which are embroidered detached blossoms of the golden buttercup. A frill of lace makes a pretty finish for the edge, with a bow of yellow ribbon at the top.

A dainty breadcloth for a baby is of white broadcloth with sprays of Cherokee roses embroidered on it in lovely shades of pink and green asiatic blue. The edges are bound with white ribbon, and the edges bound with white ribbon. Another which is not so expensive, is of pink ciderdown flannel lined with white cashmere. A two-inch hem is turned on the wrong side and caught down with invisible stitches. The only decoration is a narrow white band, used as a border and done with Asiatic twisted embroidery silk in white.

Pretty tidies are made by crocheting wheels of variegated cotton, and sewing the spokes together in the shape desired. The spokes are made by winding the space between the wheels and should be filled with smaller wheels, or with crocheted spider webs. Or if crocheted, crocheted strips of insertion in any prettily chosen length, and wish the tidy to be, and join together with a strip of satin ribbon between. Shape the ends of the ribbon in points, and finish the ends of the tidy with plush balls. If pink and white cotton is used pink ribbon and balls should be chosen; yellow and white cotton is pretty combined with yellow ribbon.

Very often the little ones are troubled with weak digestion, constipation, etc., especially at this season when fruit is scarce, and meats and rich gravies are frequently set before them. Ailments of this sort, while amounting to very little at first, causing only slight fever, and perhaps noticeable irritation on the part of the child, should not be left without the mother's attention, or they may develop into serious illness. Neither should the mother become over-anxious, and go to the other extreme of dosing the children. In such cases intelligent regulation of the diet will not only remedy the trouble, but will prevent its repetition.

For infants with weak digestion, oatmeal gruel, made after the following recipe, is said to transform the teapful of oatmeal to two quarts of boiling water slightly salted; let this cook for two hours and a half, and then strain it through a sieve. When cold add to one gill of the gruel one gill of this cream, and one teaspoonful of sugar. To this quantity add one part of boiled water, and it is ready for use. A thin gruel of this sort is good for the older children as well as for the babies, and if they show the least signs of weak stomach or indigestion, they should have this instead of their usual allowance of plain unboiled milk.

A HOME-MADE RUG. Have your blacksmith bend two heavy wires in the shape of a hair pin, twenty-four inches long, and two inches between the prongs. On these wind woolen rags cut half an inch wide, winding them in and out as you crimp your hair. Prepare a foundation—a piece of old Indian carpet or of coffee sack answers well, the carpet being the best. Lay one of the filled pins on one end of the foundation and stitch down through the center on the machine. Pull out the pin and lay the other, similarly filled, in place, pressing back the loops from which you pulled the wires, so as to bring the next row close to them. The rows of stitching should not be more than three-quarters of an inch apart. The loops may be cut or left whole. Two persons can work at this advantageously, one winding the pins, the other doing the stitching. The rug thus made is very durable. Dark colors are preferable; hit-and-miss gives a good effect.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Remember that it is a culinary sin to cut lettuce. It should be shredded with the fingers. Nor should it be sent to the table dripping with moisture. Wash it, lay it on a napkin and gently press it dry with another.

When sour milk is to be used in cooking a few vigorous whisks with the egg-beater in the bowl or pitcher will mix the curd and whey so thoroughly that it can be poured as easily as cream; and will also obviate the unpleasantness of finding the cakes or muffins interspersed with particles of curd. Soak the whey in a bowl of cold water, and put it in the milk to be sifted into the flour like baking-powder.

Not every housekeeper knows the difference between an infusion and a decoction. Probably that is the reason why so many of them make tea a decoction. An infusion is made by pouring boiling water upon the article

THE HOME.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

Now that everybody is eating fresh eggs, remember that one of the nicest ways to serve them is boiled in the shell. Select those of uniform size; wash them; have the water boiling and put them in the dish containing them where the water will keep hot, but will not boil, and let them stand five minutes. The whites will not be hardened, but will be jelly-like. Little wire baskets, in which to put the eggs, are a convenience, as they may be instantly lifted when done.

DEEP BREATHING. Mothers should see that their little ones learn to breathe correctly—that is, through the nose, and to take long breaths. A long breath will expand and exercise the lungs to their fullest capacity, while a short breath, only affects the upper part. For people with catarrhal tendencies or weak lungs there is nothing better than deep breathing. It puts the blood in circulation, thus benefiting the entire body. In cold weather deep breathing generates considerable heat and the one who can breathe will never feel the cold as does one who takes short breaths. Long volleys from the Russian guns, and such exercise has cured severe colds in the lungs, and has been known to do more good than medicine in the early stage of consumption. Such precaution and prevention cost nothing, and it would be well to adopt the method.

CONTENTED ABORIGINALS. Something About the Flathead Indians of British Columbia. The Flathead Indians of British Columbia afford an extensive field for character study, and the writer having lived among them a number of years, has had unlimited opportunities for noting their peculiarities. Friendly contact with this people shows them to be of an entirely different disposition from their northwestern brothers, and distinct as a tribe. They receive no help from the government, for the reason that they are well able to sustain themselves by securing employment at numerous occupations open to them.

Independence is stamped upon their countenances, and their occupations consist in carving, canoe building and kindred employments. Fishing and hop picking are the principal industries in which they are employed, and the summer months they live in a state of felicity, fishing and hunting.

The ritual of the Roman Catholic church attracts many of them, and a number of priests are stationed at scattered about the province. Industrial schools also are opened for their special benefit and many of the youthful Indians are being trained in the most valuable instruction. Indian brass bands have been organized at different stations and it is amazing to note their rapid acquisition of music. The most different musical instruments, considering that they were comparative strangers to anything in this line such a short time ago, and now a quite a common sight to observe these bands playing on occasions of festivity in the cities.

They are great fish eaters, and their mode of cooking is attributed to the effect of this diet, which is the chief food of every meal and cooked by means of smoking, giving it an appearance that, drawn out, would make a man's taste. At the end of the fishing season those who receive their entire summer's earnings in bulk leave at once for the cities, where they transform the money into merchandise, for they are far from being money accumulators, and have a decided liking for receiving their goods in the form of merchandise. The women are hard workers and are frequently seen walking through the cities burdened with a "pack" sufficiently heavy for a strong man to carry, fastened as it is to their backs, they evince no sign of weariness, while in winter they are seen walking along with characteristic gait in their bare feet over ice covered snow, showing no apparent discomfort for the exposure.

MR. CHUNG'S QUEER BUSINESS. Looking After the Bones of Chinese Who Die in the United States. Mr. Chung was a contractor in the employ of the Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco. He entered into a contract eleven years ago to travel all over the United States and exhume the bones of Chinese. All Chinese who have a contract with the Six Companies shall be returned to the Flower Kingdom, and Mr. Chung is the man who personally sees that the contract is carried out. He is intrusted with the task of keeping track of the dead Chinese, taking their bones out of the grave and shipping them to China—the only place, according to their religion, where they can find absolute rest. As he is under \$30,000 bonds to do the work well, it is needless to say that he is careful. He brings two assistants from San Francisco who do the rough work.

Mr. Chung's contract says that he must not get the bones mixed; that each individual set must be cleaned, put in a white muslin bag, and then boxed securely for shipment across the Pacific. So used with care, the bones may break a bone, nor can he be liable for the loss of the flesh off, on penalty of forfeiture of his bond. He says that three years serve to take away the flesh, and the bones are generally allowed to remain in the grave longer than that, in order to make sure of a clean job when he goes at it. Each set of bones is labeled with a record in a book of them. All are shipped to San Francisco, and when four tons have been collected they are put on a steamer and shipped. The Six Companies have a special contract with the steamship companies, and the cost of a ride across the great deep in this particular condition is only \$250, and the companies boast that there has never been a kick on high rates.

TALE OF A SURVIVOR.

One of the "Six Hundred" Tells of the Awful Charge at Balaklava.

The story as related by Thomas Yates, 2013 Wakeman street, Toledo, Ohio, who is one of the survivors of the famous Light Brigade at the battle of Balaklava, opens up a field for discussion never touched upon before. He says the order for that awful charge was by direction of an officer who was jealous of Lord Cardigan, commanding the Dragoons, and it was thought he could never survive. But Cardigan was one of the handful that went through unscathed.

Thomas Yates came to this country from Great Britain about twelve years ago. He lived for a time in Meaford, Ontario, Northern Michigan, for four years in Washville, Tenn., and went to Toledo in August with his wife and two grown children.

Mr. Yates says that at Balaklava several days were engaged with the work of securing the most favorable position possible. On October 17 the allied batteries were opened upon the city, the Russians having in the meantime blocked the entrance to the harbor with sunken vessels. By this means the city had been rendered unassailable to the allied fleet.

Brave young Lord Cardigan, who commanded the Light Brigade, had become an object of jealous hate to Lord Lucan, who commanded the division. While some of the enemy's batteries were pounding away on the heights at a distance, an order, borne by Lord Nolan, a Captain, was handed to Lord Cardigan directing him to charge the Russian batteries. Yates says he will never forget Lord Cardigan as he rode down to the head of the line with the one remark, "Boys here goes the last of the Cardigans."

The men buckled their belts tightly, drew their sabers and mounted. Then came that awful charge; not a man faltered, wavered or turned back. At every volley from the Russian guns the men, horses and equipments were thrown into the air like chaff, the dead and mangled blocking the progress of those behind him. But a mere handful.

Lord Cardigan came out unscathed, but Capt. Nolan the bearer of that order, was one of the first to fall. The authenticity of that note will never be fully known, but every one believed and still believes that it was issued for the sole purpose of destroying Lord Cardigan.

At the first roll call after this memorable charge 180 men answered, and some more came in afterward who were taken prisoners. To-day Mr. Yates does not believe there are over twenty-eight or thirty of them living, and nearly all of them live on British possessions. Many of them died not long afterward from the effects of wounds. Yates received two saber cuts on the left arm.

Directly in front as they charged were three Russian batteries, each having thirty guns; to their right was a ten-gun battery, and to the left was another ten-gun battery, while this wall of artillery was backed up by five lines of Russian cavalry and Russian infantry.

The Toledo survivor relates an interesting incident. King, of the same command, was shot in the forehead by a miniature of his sweetheart. While in the charge his horse was shot from under him, and as the lookout was in the soldier's hand he said, "I'll get it." He indulged in a hand-to-hand fight and cut down four Russian infantrymen before he recovered his treasure.

Yates continued with his regiment all through the Crimean war, and was in actual service four years and eight months. Yates received his discharge at Dublin in 1859.

Lady Cardigan, widow of Lord Cardigan, gives a banquet every year to the survivors of the Light Brigade, who are now very few, and a large number are paid from and point in the British possessions where they may live.

Big Sleeves Here Again. After all that has been said of small sleeves and their advantages the pendulum of fashion shows signs of returning to the voluminous affairs which we have all professed to detest and to be well rid of. Plump arms have been cultivated with assiduity within the last few months, in order that the proportion between the sleeves and arms might be reasonably well preserved, but if the latest tendency of fashion is productive of results, all this effort will have been in vain. The size of one's arms will be a matter of no importance when big sleeves have again resumed their sway.

Modistes of high authority have gone on to say that the fashions which are here pictured are to resume that vogue during the coming summer. The extreme voluminousness which was insisted upon is not to be exaggerated, but the exaggerated and half-way efforts are interesting. One of these is the sleeve composed of a succession of puffs. This is not one of the most radical departures from the old style, in what direction fashions are tending.

Another pretty fashion is particularly well adapted for a silk sleeve. The shape resembles that of the old "wing of nutmeg" variety, the outer edge being outlined by a narrow plaited ruffle of a contrasting material. This sleeve has not yet been introduced in New York but will probably make its appearance within a few weeks. Of a shape almost precisely similar is the pretty sleeve which is distinguished by the falls of real lace which fall over it at the shoulder and tip. And largest of all is the very bonny evening sleeve which marks the climax of the returning fashion.

AN AUTOMATIC SINGER. An "Automatic Singer" was exhibited to the editorial staff of a Paris newspaper. The apparatus is in the form of a tripod, on the top of which is a machine smaller than the phonograph, into which the cylinders are put. The sound is carried by a highly perfected horn, to a small trumpet, and it is stated that the voice can be heard 220 yards off.

Mice are fond of music, and this fact induced a machinist in Brugue, Belgium, to construct a trap with a music-box attachment. The music attracts the mice, and to get nearer to the harmonious tones, they wander into the trap and are caught alive. Five of them were taken.

CURRENT NOTES.

A feature of city life which cannot fail to impress the reflecting is the order which regulates the movement of the working population. It is like the ebb and flow of the tides in its recurring regularity. The great mass of organized energy and directing flows down the streets morning after morning with the steadiness and certainty of an incoming tide, and ebbs again in the evening with equal sureness and rapidity. But the pouring tide of humanity is far more impressive than the restless rush of the sea. We know what controls the waves, but we do not know the varying motives which control and give direction to the human integers who make up the ceaseless stream surging through the streets. We only know that their desires, imagination, industry and skill are so controlled and so act in concert as to produce the orderly agglomeration we call a city. We know, too, that the mass of the city workers may be divided into two those for whom the city has no irresistible attraction that they are unhappy away from it, and those who though feeling its spell, are stimulated by its energy and tumult, prefer for their hours of leisure the quiet life of the country.

That there are objections to life in the country for the city worker none need be told. To begin with, it necessitates perpetual journeying, and the hours at home are necessarily brief. "Ma, ma!" said the small boy, "that man spanked me." "What man, my son?" "Why, the man who stays here most Sunday." Then there is the weather, which always seems bad on holidays and afternoons off, when the city worker has his only real chance of enjoying country life; and, most serious objection of all, is the interest which a small community always takes in the petty details of the lives of its members. "To many people that interest is irksome in the extreme. They are good people, leading blameless lives, but that all the petty details of their existence must be passed under review by others makes life intolerable. In the city one knows or cares about these details, and they had rather be the unobserved units in a crowd than the leaders of a small community. Of course, one may escape comment in a measure by drawing upon one's city friends for society, quite a possible thing when the country home is near the city. To this supplement the measure of life in the country with the social life of the city would be to double one's enjoyment, and, with a Christian spirit, to possess the essentials of contented existence.

For the great mass of city workers, however, the city is of itself sufficient. Its charm takes possession of their imagination. The life of the streets, the ceaseless ebb and flow of humanity, the varied beauty of the architecture, and the attraction of association have an irresistible fascination. Even the roar and tumult of its heavy traffic exert an attraction of their own, conveying the sense of power which, after all, constitutes the real charm of a city. One has but to stand aside from the crowd to get its full force and meaning. It acts on the mind like a crisp atmosphere acts upon the body, stimulating and energizing the faculties. Once within the circle of its enchantment, the man is stirred by the consciousness of its irresistible force. More nearness to a concentration of energy and life gives a fresh stimulus to the mind, a clearer idea of the possibilities of existence. No one can escape its spell. The unending rush and flow of energy imparts a portion of itself to any mind at work in it, and gives it a higher tension. The faculties are reinvigorated by the very magnitude and mass of life about one. To live in it is to invite its charm to settle upon the soul. And those upon whom it has thus settled are never happy away from its rush and roar, never feel quite content out of sound of its unending current.

One of the most difficult positions to fill satisfactorily within the gift of the British colonial office, is that of governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner for South Africa. Few of the great administrators who have occupied it have added much to their reputations by its tenure, and some of them have gained only opprobrium, in their failure to grasp the essential principles of success in South African administration. These are the maintenance of strict impartiality between the conflicting parties and interests in the great territory, under their control, and action only when the policy to be pursued is approved by the body of South African opinion. In no other portion of the British colonial empire perhaps the political situation more complicated and dangerous, and it is made so by the jealousies and suspicions of two immigrant races, which, failing to understand each other's position and aspirations, oppose each other at every turn. The Dutch Afrikaners, as the first upon the ground, naturally resent that they deem the encroachments of the British colonists, suspect them of trying to oppress them, and to deprive them of their just share of influence, and that in doing so they have the support of the imperial government. On the other side the British suspect the Dutch of wanting to retain all control and to make the South Africa a Dutch confederacy, and blame the imperial agents with encouraging disloyalty by their failure to support more firmly the loyal British subjects. Each party doubtless recognizes the fact that in the union of the races lies the only hope of an orderly and prosperous South Africa, but each suspects the other of opposing it, and to this suspicion is added others with respect to sectional and commercial interests and race supremacy.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

PERMANENT GRASS LAND.

This is by far the most important crop grown wherever domestic animals are reared. It is the common herbage on which cattle are fed. Grass is the most favorable crop that can be grown, from the fact that it requires but little capital, labor or machinery. Thus it would appear to be the last crop to be neglected. But as such is really the case, it should be first to claim attention to enhance the value of the farm and increase the live stock. Clay or heavy loam lands are the most suitable for grass, and, once well seeded, will improve, thicken up and bear heavier crops for many years. They can be kept in grass as long as desired, provided they are properly managed, for you cannot take off for successive years the crop without returning manure in some form to keep up the fertility of the soil. Two tons of hay taken from the soil the following mineral elements: Alkalies, potash and soda, eighty-nine pounds; alkaline earths, lime, and magnesia, forty-four pounds; phosphoric acid, seventeen pounds. It will be found in practice that chemicals that cost at present prices about \$5 for an acre, furnishing ninety-three pounds of alkali, sixty pounds of phosphoric acid, 100 lbs. alkaline earths and sixteen pounds of nitrogen will not only keep up but improve the fertility of the soil, avoiding the necessity of the present practice every few years of breaking it up, cultivating it for a few years and then reseeding it to grass with or without grain of some kind. It is expensive to break up grass lands. It requires labor to cultivate the crops before they are again laid down to grass. This, with the cost of seed and manure, deters many from attempting it. Consequently the land is neglected, the crop diminishes until it does not pay for cutting; it is then turned to pasture, when finally bushes, weeds and moss take possession of the soil, and ten or more acres are required to produce what was when at the most two should suffice. Mowing lands yielding not one-half they should, more than doubling the cost of hay obtained, offer but poor encouragement to grow stock for profit, and oblige one to keep only those which are absolutely necessary to do the work on the farm. Thus the advantage is accomplished: "Without manure, there is no crop; without cattle, no dung; without grass, no cattle."

If land at the present time in mowing is too uneven to work to advantage with labor-saving machines, it may be broken up and cultivated for a time or immediately laid down smooth and sown to be worked with machinery. If already smooth, but run out, the top dressing with chemicals will restore an abundant crop and bring in the best grass. If land now in pasture is adapted to be worked with machinery, the buildings to put it in cultivation for want of manure or expense of carting, at that distance, it can be broken up, manured, sown to grass, and in a few years, or at once laid down to grass smooth and even. If so now, there is no need of a concentrated force in the matter, but by top-dressing with chemicals, it will then bear nourishing grass in abundance. A pasture that will carry a head of stock is worth more than double one that carries half. There is no way so easy or so cheap to double the value of the farm in its crop-producing capacity, and consequently, its sale value, as to increase the grass on the pastures and mowings. This enables more stock to be kept profitably the crop is sent to market in a concentrated condition. There is no cheese or meat, manure is obtained from the stock, and this can be supplemented to advantage by the aid of chemicals. When other grass lands are to be broken up, other than for summer fallow, the plowing should be done in autumn, in order that the vegetable matter of the soil may undergo a partial decomposition in time to meet the wants of the spring crop, and that the soil may be exposed to the ameliorating influence of the winter winds. In the latter part of the year, the future of the farm, the arising of grain, the rearing of stock and the products of the dairy; indeed, every grain which is carried from the farm depends upon these, to some extent.

PRUNING STRAWBERRIES.

The object of pruning is to induce fruitfulness and concentrate the strength of the plant on a few strong buds which shall bring berries to great perfection and impart to them a firm texture and richer flavor. Never lose sight of the important fact that in fruiting a strawberry is multiplying its species by growing seeds, and if choked in this direction when set in the spring, it will next attempt to multiply itself by making and rooting new buds (runners), and if these are pruned off its strength will be absorbed in making a new fruit bud or crown on the side of the plant and a new runner will start from this, which, if pruned again, makes a new crown, so that if all runners are kept off the plant will keep on growing in this way, forming new crops, until they assume mammoth proportions. Its roots will go down deep and far out, occupying every square inch of soil with its trailing roots for two or three feet in all directions. Careful experiments have shown that vigorous fruit buds will not form in the dark. A large isolated plant drops its leaves out in all directions so the sun can shine on the crown or center, and the buds on such plants are very much more stocky and perfect than those which are crowded so thickly together that their own foliage covers them, or the leaves of other plants fall over the crowns and shut out the light.

The great mistake growers make is to allow runners to form and make foliage in abundance, and then cut it all off at once. This destroys the balance between roots and foliage, so that the plant is thrown into a congested condition that induces rust and other fungi which always attack weakened roots. The runners should be pruned off before leaves begin to form, and then the growth proceeds in the new crown naturally and leaf and root are equal.

This introduces the question as to how many plants should be put on an acre, and my answer is as many as possible,

with the following conditions complied with: Each plant must have sufficient space for root pasturage, so that it shall not trespass on other plants. Experiments have proven conclusively that vigorous fruit buds will not develop even in moderate shade. The strawberry is especially adapted to this regard, and naturally throws its foliage out so the sun will shine on the crown, and no other plant should be so near that its foliage will shade any other plant. Every leaf should be near to receive sun light, in order that the plant may assimilate its food. No plant can digest its food in the dark.

The number of plants we can grow, then, will depend on the size to which they will attain. If the work of cultivation is to be done with the horse, run must be added for this purpose and also for gathering the fruit. My favorite way for growing fine fruit, of what people call medium-sized varieties, is in the bedstead row; that is, one plant wide and as close as their foliage will admit. Prune off the runners as soon as they appear by attaching a small cutting to the cultivator, and thus do the double work with the same labor.

Those varieties designated as extra large I should grow strictly in hills. If you have a man to do the work, it is very rich to cause them to stool up largely. On poor soil I should let some runners grow, and weed and hoe between them, and let the ground be kept in a state of perfect cultivation. R. M. Kellogg.

HORSE TALK.

Better go twice than overload the team. This overloading is a fruitful cause for unsoundness. When loaded let the team stop often to get their breath. It pays. Be especially careful in leading the colts—a little lack of judgment has ruined many a fine horse. If you find you have too much load for the colt throw part of it off before he is discouraged. Let his muscles become used to work by slow degrees. If you have a man to do the work that is timid and nervous, keep him away from the colts. It requires a level-headed, cool, courageous man to handle colts successfully. Inspire their confidence by kindness and firmness every time you go near them, and the education will be easily and successfully accomplished. Increase the distance a little every day, and you will insure a prompt free driver. Don't attempt to train the colt at all until he is in good condition and full of life, if you want him to develop style and action, and, as a result, to be a market for a good price when educated. The young colts should be kept on a ground floor. It must be dry and level.

Don't neglect to give every horse on the farm, workers and drivers, a bran mash once every week. Every now and then give them some molasses. A variety is very acceptable and your horse will be in enough better condition to pay you to fatten a little. The easiest way to economize about this time by driving smooth-shod horses.

Because Dobbin bolts a part of his oats does not prove that he is to be despised. A young horse often does this. See if his teeth have not made his cheeks sore by becoming sharp. If so, file them smooth. It is not suitable for a horse whose coat is desired clean and lustrous.

PASSING OF THE MUSTANG.
The Great Drovers of Wild Horses Are Now Classed as Nuts.

The wild horse of Texas has become one of the greatest nuisances within the borders of the Lone Star State. Not satisfied with its freedom, the wild horse has adopted the tactics of the Apache and the Sioux and stampedes its brethren. Novelists have taught us to believe that the wild mustang is emblematic of freedom pure and noble. The Texas ranchman regards him as an emissary of the evil one, for he brings to his ranch despair and loss. For the last decade the droves of horses that run free in Texas have been steadily increasing in number and strength. Years ago it was worth while to catch these animals to sell. Nowadays it is worth while to catch them for use even as a cow pony. Formerly it was the case that there was no horse for the stockman, the cattle grower, like the Texas pony who had run free for the first five years of his life. Lean and sinewy as an Arab, with the endurance of an Indian and a capacity for steady speed that can only be likened to a locomotive, he was a treasure. Well seasoned, a cow pony could be ridden a hundred miles in a single day and come out of the encounter without a hair of his coat color. He would persevere, however—that same animal which the ten-cent novelist describes as the "fiery, untamed steed"—believes the sweets of freedom are so great that he will sacrifice his life in the bondage should share them. With this in mind, therefore, he sweeps down upon the enclosure of the ranchman, induces the hired hands to leave the place, jumps a barb wire fence and takes chances on clearing the sides of the corral. The result is that the stockman, unless one of his riders stops on guard, is likely to wake up in the morning and find his herd stampeded. If it is the roundup, the first thing the cowboy does is to drive the horse from the prairie, a shrill neighing which the herd answers in equally shrill notes. The hoof beats sound nearer and nearer the herd grow more and more excited and uneasy, until finally the wild mustangs dash in and mingle with the cow ponies, and in a moment the cowboy is a prisoner. He knows where the wranglers, or herders, will be fortunate, indeed, if they can control their own animals and avoid being forced to join in the stampede.

WRESTLING IN INDIA.
Wrestling in India, like prize-fighting in England and America, still draws crowds, and is considered by Indians of high positions the king of sports. Many Rajahs keep their palhans, and pay them handsomely, and officers and their good generals on retirement. In the Punjab there are at the present day two of these wrestlers, palhans, one a Sikh, by name Keekar Singh, the other a Mohammedan, both are in the prime of life. Last year they wrestled in Lahore, in the presence of thousands of spectators, each combatant being paid about £250 to £300, whether he lost or won.

THE TROUBLES OF MR. JONES.

Jones' wrath was on the rise. The leaving process had begun with a toothache at about 3 o'clock in the morning. During the diversion of walking the floor he had stepped on the business end of a tack, knocked the globe off the gas light and spilled the last drop of toothache medicine in trying to rescue it. About 5 in the morning he fell asleep again, and several hours later awoke with a start.

"Great heavens! Half-past 9, and I had an engagement at the office at 9 o'clock! Mary, what on earth did you let me sleep so long for?" he roared to his wife, but Mary wasn't within hearing distance.

Jones got up with a bound, landed on the foot that had lately been invaded by the tack, and was instantly deluged with horrible recollections of the night. His temper already registered a high degree of heat, when he rushed to the speaking tube and blew a blast that almost knocked out the whistle.

"Mary!" he yelled, "where are you?" "Here I am in the kitchen, dear."

"What on earth did you let me oversleep for?"

"Because, dear, breakfast will be a little late. The cook seems to have left."

"The cook gone!" roared Jones, thinking of his prospective breakfast. "Well, if that doesn't fit in with my luck!"

The first thing Jones saw when he went back into his dressing room was a two-days' growth of whiskers. He, of course, started in to make preparations for sweeping them off.

"Not a drop of hot water," he yelled, turning on the faucet, and he was about to balance the deficit with a few mild oaths, when Mrs. Jones appeared in the door.

"I don't see why I wasn't born with whiskers," he grumbled.

"Why, you were, dear," put in his wife demurely.

Jones lost the point in a chase for a collar button and soon appeared, in a very ruffled mood, at the breakfast table.

"Well, Mary," said he, looking at the chops, "you'd better pound up this meat and use it for tooth powder—it's turned to charcoal! And there's butter enough on those potatoes to grease all the wheels in town. What do you call those things over there—cakes?"

"They look as if they'd been punched out of tin plate with a biscuit cutter! Great heavens! Such fodder, Mary. How do you expect me to eat it?"

"It's good enough for bears," answered his disheartened wife, "and if it is bad to eat, it's a good deal worse to cook it. I didn't marry you to do the servants' work anyhow." And with a haughty toss of her head she left the table.

Jones then turned to read his morning mail.

"How's this—\$50 for remodeling seal-skin coats," he said to himself. "Mary," he yelled, "have you had your coat made over?"

"Why, certainly," she answered. "Didn't I buy you a new seal-skin cape this winter?"

"Certainly," said he disdainfully. "But I had to have my coat too."

"Fifty dollars," sighed Jones. "Well, if that isn't enough to make a man swear!"

"Just read it five, dear," called out his wife. "A cipher is nothing, you know."

Jones then opened a gas bill, upon which he dropped so many sparks of indignation that an explosion of temper was the result. So grabbing his hat, he banged the door behind him and started on his way to his place of business.

Hugo to the corner just in time to find the door closed, and was decorating the atmosphere of the neighborhood with a friend joined him to wait for the next car.

Why, I thought you'd gone to Europe. His friend seemed suddenly to have been infected with the depressing of Jones' mood.

"Well, I was going," he said, sullenly. "But I had an accident."

"You did, eh?" rejoined Jones, mechanically, for it made no difference to him.

"Yes," continued his friend, "I drew out \$2,000 in bills and was counting it over the night before I was to start. I was sitting in front of the safe, and it had spread out on my knee, when some idiot opened the outside door, and the draft blew the whole wall into the street before I had time to think what had happened."

"Humph!" growled Jones. "Hard luck!"

"Yes, I thought so."

office force in so lavish and uncalled for a manner that they all began to wonder what was up. He tipped the elevator boy, without any cause for doing so, and suggested an extra vacation on full pay to his bookkeeper—much to that gentleman's surprise—who occupied forty years without venturing into the cause. Then after considerable skirmishing with bells and phones, he called the office boy, and told him to deliver this note to Mr. Jones. My Darling Wife—I send you three dozen jack roses and tickets for the opera. Meet me at the box office at 8 o'clock.

Yours devotedly.

TABACCO SMOKING.

One Million Tons a Year Goes Up in Smoke in All the Countries of the Globe.

Spain is not a wealthy country, and her 4 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Government and protected by the security of public property and the revenues from customs and local taxes are selling at 59 cents on the dollar. But the people of Spain last year (and not the male inhabitants of the Spanish peninsula exclusively) smoked \$31,000,000 worth of tobacco, an average of \$1.80 for each inhabitant. The total consumption of tobacco in Spain in a year for cigarettes, (which are very popular), cigars and snuff is twenty thousand tons, the same quantity that is consumed in Italy, a country with nearly twice the population of Spain. The Spaniards are greater smokers than the Italians, as these figures show, and they use, too, it may be added, a much better quality of tobacco, or more properly speaking, they use more of the better quality. One-third of the tobacco used in Italy is raised, so to speak, on the premises, and its excellence is not such that there is a large foreign demand for it.

The consumption of tobacco in the United Kingdom amounts in a year to about 25,000 tons and in France, to 40,000 tons, a disparity which is much greater than the difference in population, and has been steadily growing of late years. At the beginning of the present century more tobacco was used per capita in England than in France, but gradually and steadily the French per capita consumption has increased, owing, some think, to the fact that for the past twenty years the sale of tobacco in any form in France has been a Government monopoly, the profits from which have gone toward the redemption of national debt. In France, of which has been greatly stimulated by legislation. An enormous quantity of tobacco, amounting in a year to 75,000 tons, is consumed in Germany, and in Germany, it is to be observed, it is rather pipe than cigarette smokers, cut tobacco in Germany being the chief item of demand. Germany raises about 40 per cent. of the tobacco which its people use and imports the other 60. Germany is the country of pipe smokers, as the United States are, beyond the Canadian countries, the land of cigar smokers. And when the figures of foreign countries are compared with those of the United States, the extent of the difference is not less striking. There were collected as revenue last year by the Treasury Department (taxes on tobacco to the amount of \$25,000,000, or \$15,000,000 on 600,000 tons of cigarettes, \$500,000 on snuff, and the balance, \$15,250,000 on smoking and chewing tobacco. The American product of the tobacco amounts in a year to 250,000 tons, or about one-tenth of the whole tobacco product of the world. The exports of American tobacco are about 150,000 tons, of which Holland, Belgium, England and Germany are the chief consumers. The imports of tobacco into the United States chiefly from Cuba and from the Dutch East Indies, amount to 100,000 tons in a year. Since the beginning of the Cuban war the amount of tobacco imported has decreased. Holland uses in proportion to her population more tobacco than does any other country in the world the average consumption being 100 ounces a year for each inhabitant. Belgium averages 80, Turkey 60, and the United States about 60. Although the habit is no longer so generally diffused as it once was, the United States hold the unenviable position of being the largest consumer of tobacco in the world, first among the nations in the amount of chewing tobacco used.

MOST REMARKABLE BOOK.

Rejoices in the Title "Liber Passional" Bonaldi Nulla Materia Composita.

The most remarkable book in the world, says a leading exchange, is neither written nor printed. The pages are composed of the finest quality of vellum and but of the substance the letters have been cut with infinite care and trouble with a sharp pointed knife or seissors. It is interleaved with blue paper and the letters can, therefore, be turned up as any print. It is now in the library of a noble French family. The title of the book is "Liber Passional" Bonaldi Nulla Materia Composita in English, "The Book of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ in Characters, Without Materials or Composition." The matter is a homily probably composed by some monastic preacher of the Middle Ages. A remarkable circumstance connected with this book is the fact that, although it bears the royal arms of England, no mention of it can be found in any English writing. The book is believed to have been made some time in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. In 1640 the Emperor Rudolph offered for £11,000, which in the money of our time would equal \$60,000, and the offer was refused.

HOW POLAR ICE FORMS.

Dr. Nansen also observed that the ice does not form by direct freezing on the Polar Sea to a thickness extending about thirteen feet. That was the maximum noticed by him; but in the ice-fields the thickness becomes greatly increased by the piling up of broken masses, under the action of winds and waves. The massive icebergs which explorers have believed to cover the polar area, he said in his recent lecture in London, "has been shattered. Instead of it we have the ever-wandering ice-fields."

AN EFFECTIVE COUGH REMEDY.

Were those cough drops beneficial? We worked like a charm for the have such a horrible taste that the children have all stopped coughing.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Paragraphs Which May Prove Worth Reading.

Every room in the Hotel Cecil, London, has a telephone in it.

The prizes at a progressive euchre party in Atchison, Kansas, were all Bibles.

No two clocks can be made to keep time exactly alike, and strike simultaneously.

The cleanest city in the world is Cannes, France. All the street-sweeping there is done by a brigade of women.

The telephone which extends over the longest route is that between Boston and St. Louis, a distance of 1,400 miles.

A toboggan slide in St. Moritz, Switzerland, is three-quarters of a mile long. The descent is made in seventy-one seconds.

Over 700 people assembled near Atchison to engage in a wolf hunt. They captured about 200 jack-rabbits, but not a wolf was seen.

A thief in Monterey, Mexico, threw a book and line through an open window, and stole a fiddle, under which the owner of the house was slumbering.

The salary of the President of Andorra, a republic in the Pyrenees, is the smallest received by any national executive in the world, being only \$150 a month, or \$18 a year.

In Tampa, Fla., the milkmen drive their cows from house to house, and milk them before the eyes of the customers. This custom also prevails in most of the Cuban islands.

A generous avian in Chicago, after paying one dollar for a marriage license, manfully said as he threw down a second dollar, "There! give me another license. I want one for the girl too."

Andrew Bair, of Warfieldburg, Md., is still a very active man at the age of eighty-three, and has never experienced a day's illness. Meat has never passed his lips, and he lives entirely on vegetable food.

The left foot of W. A. Fox, of Argentine, Kansas, went to sleep and continued torpid for twenty days, the torpidity finally extending above the knee. Surgeons were called to amputate the leg when the man died.

The sum of \$1,000 at ten per cent. compound interest for fifty years will amount to \$117,390. Young man, why didn't some angel advise your father to invest that sum for your benefit and a century ago!

A footpad demanded assistance from a gentleman in Minneapolis. The gentleman refused, and the footpad aimed a pistol at his heart. The bullet lodged in a wall filled with holes, and murder was thus prevented.

Two boys, pupils in a Leavenworth high school, engaged in a prize fight to decide which was the better entitled to a certain girl's affections. They were dismissed from the school, and the war now turns upon them the marble face.

A flying pigeon dashed violently into the face of Mrs. C. St. John, of Kremen, Pa. The lady jerked her head backward with such force that her neck was broken, and it is now in a plaster mold. There are hopes of her recovery.

Two gentlemen in Calais, Maine, one fat and the other thin, lately met and compared notes. The fat man had been backward with sugar, and his neck was broken, and it is now in a plaster mold. There are hopes of her recovery.

When Calhoun was Vice-President, and therefore presiding officer in the Senate, he would not permit one Senator to refer to a colleague as "my friend from Virginia," or "the gentleman from Massachusetts," and insisted that the correct phrase was "the Senator from Virginia," or "the Senator from Massachusetts."

John Jacob Astor's new hotel, adjoining the Waldorf, in New York, is to be called the "Hotel Astor." It has 1,000 rooms. The ball-room will be 85 by 96 feet and 40 feet in height, with two tiers of galleries. Its cost will be about \$5,000,000. The hotel, when in operation, require the attendance of 1,000 persons.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Two very effective methods have recently been discovered for making artificial flowers. One is by use of bakers' bread, the other is by using the inner pith of the fan palm of Japan.

"Bread" flowers are made in England only, the factory being in the West End of London, where something like 100 expert hands are employed. The process is still a secret, and as the flowers are so natural in appearance as to deceive the eyes of an expert, it is considered very valuable. For not only do these flowers look exactly like the real article when freshly made, but as the bread grows stale the flowers assume a slightly withered appearance which is almost identical with that of a flower beginning to fade.

Artificial flowers, as a rule, can at once be detected by the unnatural brightness and fresh appearance they present after being in the hall room for several hours, but the fading powers of the bread flowers practically insure them against detection. It is believed that for corsage wear, for the garniture of evening and fancy gowns, as well as for house decorations these bread flowers will become very popular. They are at present excessively expensive.

KAISER'S SONS TOYS FOR CHARITY.

According to the diary of a German courtier, the children of the Emperor are well supplied with playthings. On Easter eve, he writes, the tutor of the Emperor's sons collects all the toys which have been given the children during the year. They consist for the most part of things of a military nature, such as miniature cannons, sabres, horns, drums, cornets, and, of course, tin soldiers. Then he causes them to be repainted and generally repaired, and distributes them among the poor and the hospitals of the capital. Last Easter four cart loads of toys were thus distributed.

Hunters in Harrison county, Mo., are finding red cottontail rabbits this spring.

THE TIMES

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Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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Thos. Miller, Manager.

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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.

THE MACKENZIE MONUMENT.

Whatever faults Sir Charles Tupper may have, or whatever mistakes he may have made, all true Canadians will agree that he voiced the sentiments of the country, and, we believe, of the Conservative party, in his remarks on the vote of \$5,000 towards a monument to the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. In the House of Commons on Friday, May 21st, Sir Charles said: "I should not like this resolution to pass without taking the opportunity of expressing the gratification that I feel at seeing a provision for a statue of the late lamented Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. I believe there is no appropriation which appears in these estimates under 'consideration that will give more genuine satisfaction to the people of Canada without respect to party, than the appropriation for a statue to the memory of a man whose memory will never die, although it should not be preserved in marble or in bronze. The services that great man rendered for his country by his devotion to British institutions, by his readiness on every occasion to maintain what he believed would best promote the interests of Canada, will, I am satisfied, never be forgotten by the people of Canada, without regard to party. It is a source of great pleasure to me to have the opportunity to support this vote, which, I think should have appeared in the estimates long ago."

Long before his death the opinion was entertained all over the Dominion that whatever his little failings may have been, Mr. Mackenzie was at heart as sincere a lover of his country as any man could be; and both parties acknowledged that he saw clearly and distinctly a great many matters in respect to which his judgment has been vindicated by events which have come to pass since he ceased to hold office. Sir Charles done himself and his party credit by the manner in which he expressed his appreciation of the services of that lamented statesman.

JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Postmaster-General made a statement in the House of Commons in regard to the issue of a set of jubilee postage stamps on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. These stamps will be put into public use by being supplied to the postmasters throughout the country for sale in the same manner as the ordinary postage stamps are sold. The issue will be denominated and the numbers will be as follows:—150,000 1 cent stamps, 8,000,000 1 cent stamps, 250,000 2 cent stamps, 20,000,000 3 cent stamps, 750,000 5 cent stamps, 75,000 6 cent stamps, 200,000 8 cent stamps, 150,000 10 cent stamps, 100,000 15 cent stamps, 100,000 20 cent stamps, 100,000 50 cent stamps, 25,000 \$1 stamps, 25,000 \$2 stamps, 25,000 \$3 stamps, 25,000 \$4 stamps, 25,000 \$5 stamps, 7,000,000 1 cent postal cards. Total value of one stamp of each kind, \$16 2 1/2. As soon as the total number of stamps mentioned in the schedule is issued, the plates from which they will have been engraved will be destroyed in the presence of the head and two officers of the department. On the 10th of June the Post Office Department will

proceed to supply jubilee postage stamps to the principal postoffices in Canada, and through them the minor offices will obtain their supply until the issue is exhausted. If this jubilee issue were to wholly displace the ordinary postage stamps it would supply the ordinary wants of the country for between two and three months, but as the use of the ordinary postage will proceed concurrently with that of the jubilee stamps it is expected that the jubilee stamp supply will last beyond the three months. Inasmuch as the Department is already receiving applications for the purchase of jubilee stamps it may be stated that the Department will adhere to the established practice of supplying them only to postmasters and through them to the public, who may purchase them on and after the 19th of June, 1897.

The Imperial Government has ratified the arrangement made between the Canadian Government and Peterson and Tate for a 20 knot service. This is to be done in consideration of \$500,000 annually from Canada, and \$250,000 from the British Government.

The wheelmen, which includes the wheelwomen, of Canada, won a great victory before the Railway Committee of the House of Commons recently. Despite the opposing lobbying of railway companies, Mr. Casey's bill to compel the railway companies to carry bicycles as luggage, passed the committee by a vote of 46 to 21.

The plebiscite bill has been prepared and will be introduced shortly. It is understood that in addition to the straight question of prohibition or no prohibition, the ballot will contain a question asking the voter if he is prepared to raise the \$8,000,000 now derived from duties and excise, by direct taxation. Temperance people strongly oppose complicating the issue with any such question. An interesting debate is expected in the House when the bill is brought down.

An item of \$26,000 to pay the expenses of Canada's military representatives at the Queen's Jubilee has been passed by Parliament as a supplementary estimate. About half the sum will be required to pay transportation both in Canada and in England, as well as the ocean voyages, and half for the pay of officers and men who would be on duty about 50 days in all, sailing by the Vancouver, of the Dominion Line, on May 25th, and returning 1st July by the Scotsman.

Hon. Mr. Sifton recently made a statement in the House regarding the immigration policy of the Government, which was a carefully guarded and wise announcement. The government, it was doubtless expected, would make a glowing announcement and optimistic predictions, but instead Mr. Sifton indicated it was going to move slowly and with caution. He had not yet made as thorough an investigation into the whole subject as desired, but proposed doing so very soon, when it would be determined what methods should be permanently adopted. It is believed good work is being done in the States, but he did not entertain the highest hopes with regard to European immigration.

Erastus Wiman, of New York, in responding to the toast, "Better relations with Canada," at the Chambers of Commerce dinner recently, said: "In full view of both sides of the border line 4,000 miles long, in the face of depression unequalled in universality, severity and duration, governments on both sides are intently engaged in building higher than ever a tariff wall. They are thus destroying about the only chance of the revival of commerce or the outlets for products and manufactures. Cutting the continent commercially in two, this tariff is like a barbed wire fence, over which one brother cannot trade with another, without paying tribute beyond the cost of production for both. British North America, comprising the greater half of the continent, now alone offers room for expansion. Canada is more loyal to Britain than ever before. That a basis for a commercial bargain with it could be easily discovered by a commission of commercial men seems entirely possible, and no feature in the career of either Government would be so popular as that which would create a commission with this object in view."

R. BOGUE

Felt Hats
Wall Paper . .
Carpet Felt . .
Garden Seeds.

ALL OTHER LINES COMPLETE.

R. BOGUE.

This spring large numbers of Californians have immigrated to this country. These people as a rule are well to do and have spent considerable money in North-West towns, which will no doubt serve to bring this much abused people before the store keepers in a better light. The proper distribution of cash has a wonderful effect upon merchants.

It is said that the astonishing Liberal victories in Quebec and Nova Scotia were in some measure brought about by the public advice given by Sir Charles Tupper to his friends to seize the Provincial Governments and thus aid him to regain power at Ottawa. The people of the provinces are in no mode to have their resources utilized for the benefit of individuals at Ottawa, either Conservative or Liberal.

He Couldn't Catch On.
When a little lad at school
He couldn't catch on.
If he couldn't catch on, he
The other boys, from half a score,
Would take a round jump on him.
But he was too stout and wide,
Wuz sure to lose his grip an' fall,
An' down upon the roadway sprawl—
He couldn't catch on!
'Nafter squirts an' hickory nuts
He couldn't catch on.
He'd climb an' climb like the old red,
He'd try an' try to grab a limb—
A rotten one, but jist like him—
An' then he'd fall an' shout 'St. Paul!
An' bust his little ear-bone.
Now, he couldn't catch on!
At Sunday School twas jist the same,
He couldn't catch on.
The teacher he would up an' say,
'Now who did little David say?
Thengil ave him by a-sister!
Go!—Go!—He'd stare, that'll all,
An' gaze upon the floor an' wall,
An' twit his legs an' shout 'St. Paul!
Now, he couldn't catch on!
An' when he growed to be a man
He couldn't catch on.
Every girl he courted shook him;
Not a one of them took him;
Intoe their hearts he couldn't wiggle,
He couldn't make them stuff no jiggle,
An' any kind of homely lout
Cut easy out the pore chap out!
Where'er he went twas jist the same,
He couldn't catch on.
The dandiest man to make a slip,
He took the wrong train every trip.
He started out for Montreal,
An' reached Chicago—thats wuz all,
He couldn't make them stuff no jiggle,
An' then he bought a gold brick out and—
Huh, he couldn't catch on!
An' now he's dead an' jist becnz
He couldn't catch on.
Absent-minded wuz 'mong his faults;
He went to buy an ounce of salts,
He asked for crickin' instead,
An' fore he knowed it he wuz dead.
The jury o'er the mishap looked,
Verdict: 'Didn't know it was loaded,
Now! he couldn't catch on!

HEART RELIEF.
Eight Years Hanging Between Life and Death With Acute Heart Disease—And in 30 Minutes After taking First Dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relief Comes—What It Did For Alfred Coudry, West Sheffield. Que., it Can Do For Any Sufferer From the Same Cause.

"I had been suffering from acute heart trouble for over two years. When doctors had tried, and failed to give me relief, I procured Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. In thirty minutes after the first dose I had relief, and although mine was a case of long standing, eight bottles effected a permanent cure, and I firmly believe, after knowing what it has done for me, that there is no hopeless case while this great remedy is to be had. I cheerfully sanction the use of my testimony in whatever way it may do the most good." Sold by W. W. Bole.

Black-Ache, Face-Ache, Sciatic Pain, Neuralgic Pains, Pain in the side, etc.
Promptly Relieved and Cured by
The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster
Having used pure D. & L. Menthol Plaster for severe pains in the head and limbs, I can say that it is the best remedy I have ever used. It is sold by all druggists.
Price 2c.
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Proprietors, MONTREAL.

BY MAIL, OCEAN LAKE, WASHBURN'S GUIDE

Pasqua.
The weather prophets predicted rain but still it keeps very dry.
The picnic at Stony Beach on the 24th was not altogether a success; but they intend to have a gay time on Jubilee Day.

Pasqua is still increasing in population, as there has been quite a few new arrivals of late.

Mr. Jensen, section foreman, has kindly thrown his beautiful park open to the public, and it is a necessary convenience to those who are just entering upon the realities of married life.

Those intending to purchase town lots should attend the sale which takes place shortly. There are a few choice lots adjoining Mr. Jensen's park corner on 4th and 5th Avenue and Ross street.

J. Stenman lost a few head of stock by having them killed on the track. He intends to fight the C.P.R. to the bitter end for the value of the stock, and we think he'll win. His legal adviser, our genial P.M., has taken the case in hand, and judging from past experience will win the case.

A. Dalgetty talks of taking a trip east along with his son, George, for the benefit of his health. We hope to see him recuperated on his return.

A pair of antelope were seen around town a few days ago. They were quite tame and gentle for this time of year.

I will endeavor to paint the town of Pasqua in the TIMES as soon as everything around here is settled down.

Coyote.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Piles in from three to six nights. One application gives comfort. For internal and bleeding piles it is perfect. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

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Suffering From the Follies of Youth, Excessive Indulgence, Night Losses, Drains and Emissions; Varicocele, Lost Manhood, small weak parts or any organic weakness, we will send

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Guaranteed to Cure or Cost Nothing.

Victims of swindlers, frauds and quacks! "cured patient" schemes and C.O.D. frauds do not despair, but send us full particulars of your case and 10 cents to repay postage, etc., and we will send you absolutely free of charge, by return mail securely sealed, a remedy which if used as directed will make a new man of you.

\$5.00 for a Cure—No Cure no Pay.

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MOST FRAGRANT, MOST REFRESHING
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carries "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign" into every home. Persons who never sold books take orders first. Preface the most eloquent of Lord Dufferin's achievements. No book so highly praised. We need more canvassers. Easy to make from \$15.00 to \$20.00 a week. Books on time. Prospectus free to canvassers. A trial will cost nothing and it may fill your empty pocket book. THE BRADLEY-GARRISON CO., LTD., Toronto, Ont.

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Cabin, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Intermediate, \$30 and upwards. Steerage, \$24 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged for all points.

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Break Up a Cold in Time

BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL

The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mrs. JOSEPH NORMAN,
of Soreau, N.B., writes:
"Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It is the best medicine I have ever used. It is also a powerful expectorant and cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

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"As a cure for croup Pyny-Pectoral is the best medicine I have ever used. It is also a powerful expectorant and cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
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Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

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MAIN ST. Next Door to Healey's

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Manufactured by the Welland Valve Manufacturing Company.

Three Grades: "Perfect," "Garden City," "Dominion"—Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

Special cash inducements; liberal terms for "time" purchasers.

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G. A. MUTTLEBURY, Agent,
459 Main St., Winnipeg.
Correspondence invited.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is a new cure for Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Catarrhic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Spasms, Burns, etc.

PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy for Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Catarrhic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Spasms, Burns, etc.

PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy for Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Catarrhic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Spasms, Burns, etc.

PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy for Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Catarrhic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Spasms, Burns, etc.

Very Large Bottle 50 cents.

\$5.00 REWARD.
A reward of \$5.00 will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of two water spaniels; one brown and one black with white strip on breast. Lost Saturday, May 22, 1897. JOHN THOMPSON, Moose Jaw.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. H. Bowring.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. Y. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

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Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.
C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8:00.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
E. L. of C. E. on Sunday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. (ANGELICA.)

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every
Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals
after Matins at 11 o'clock. Sunday School
and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evening and
sermon at 7. Special services during Advent
and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
All seats free. All persons invited and
welcome. Books provided.

WHAT VICTORIA HAS SEEN.

Great Social Reforms and Wonder- ful Inventions Have Taken Place Since Victoria Was Crowned.

(William George Jordan in "The Ladies' Home
Journal.")

In June, 1837, Victoria, who was
then a young girl of eighteen, ascended
the throne of England, on the death of
her uncle, William IV. Her sixty
years' reign, the longest of any English
sovereign, has covered a period of pro-
gress and prosperity unequalled in the
annals of history. No other sixty
years have seen such strides of science,
such marvelous development in edu-
cation, such wise legislation for the
betterment of humanity, such growth
in religious tolerance, such miracles of
invention, such strengthening of the
bonds between nations, such universal
advance towards higher living. And
this progress has been attained during
the reign of a woman—the wise and
good Queen Victoria.

When Victoria was called to the
throne the United Kingdom contained
26,000,000 people. To-day it has over
39,000,000. The "wise men" of the
time said the nation would go to pieces.
They claimed it could never govern its
home and colonial possessions. Under
Victoria the new territory acquired
alone is one-sixth larger than all
Europe. To-day Victoria rules over
402,514,000 people, or twenty-seven
per cent of the population of the globe.
Her Empire extends over 11,399,316
square miles, covering twenty-one per
cent of the land of the world.

The United States at the time of
Victoria's coronation had only 17,
000,000 people; to-day it has 70,000,
000. Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana
were then Western frontier States. All
our territory west of the Mississippi
contained less people than Philadelphia
has to-day. Our present trans-Missis-
sippi population exceeds in number
that of the whole country in 1837.
Our territorial area has increased
seventy-five per cent; our national
wealth has increased about seventeen
hundred per cent.

Australia was chiefly important as a
penal colony in those days. The greater
part of its territory was then unex-
plored. Its total population in 1837
was 345,000. Now it is over 3,300,000.
To-day its trade exceeds that of all
Great Britain at the beginning of
Victoria's reign. The city of Melbourne
then consisted of a church, an inn, three
shops, twenty huts and a kangaroo-
meat market. It is now Australia's
largest city, with 500,000 people.

Africa was an almost unknown
territory. Maps of the period showed
the interior of the country almost ab-
solutely unexplored. In South Africa,
Cape Colony alone was known. Victoria
has seen one-third of the country re-
scued from the natives and brought
under civilization by Living
stone, Baker, Stanley, Speke, Du Chailu,
Johnston and a host of other explorers.
Plantations, farms and great cities are
now on the sites of African deserts and
forests of sixty years ago.

New York and Philadelphia were
the only cities in the United States in
1837 with populations of over 200,000.
To-day there are seventeen such cities,
whose combined population is 11,000,
000. Sixty years ago their population
was less than half a million. Chicago
was then a village of only 4,000 people.
To-day only five cities of the world ex-
ceed it in number of inhabitants.

Books then were few in comparison
with now. The public libraries of the
United States, all put together, had
only a half million volumes in 1837.
This is less than the Boston Public
Library contains to-day. Three of our
American libraries have together more
books than were in all the public
libraries of England, Ireland, Scotland
and Wales when Victoria ascended the
throne.

Ignorance was general. Forty per
cent of the men and sixty-five per
cent of the women of Great Britain
could not write their own names when
Victoria became their Queen. The
National educational system was but
three years old; its money grants

amounted to but \$300,000. Uncle
Sam now spends \$140,000,000 a year
for teachers and superintendents of our
public schools.

No telephone carried messages sixty
years ago. To-day a man speaking in
Boston can be heard in St. Louis 1,300
miles away. Twenty million dollars is
invested in telephones in the United
States alone. The wires would encircle
the globe sixteen times. An average
of ten messages a year is sent to every
one of our 70,000,000 people.

Emigrants to America came in sail-
ing vessels in the early days of her
reign, they had to provide their own
food as the ship supplied only water.
The trip usually took thirty days;
sometimes storm and contrary winds
extended the trip to two or three
months. Sickness, suffering and
starvation often resulted from lack of
adequate food among the passengers.

No submarine cable—not even a foot—
lay in the ocean sixty years ago.
Now millions of messages are sent
every year, and the waters of the globe
are threaded with over 170,000 miles
of wire—sufficient to stretch three-
quarters of the distance from the earth
to the moon.

Seventy-eight elements are now
known to science. Twenty-four of
these have been discovered during
Victoria's reign. The instrument that
made these discoveries possible is called
the spectroscope. It is so marvelously
delicate that it can detect the presence
of one two hundred-millionth of a grain
of salt.

Authors famed the world over to-day
were practically unknown when Vic-
toria was crowned. Longfellow had
written no poetry; Emerson was un-
known; Poe's best work was un-
written; Lowell was a boy at college;
Hawthorne had not written a line;
Dickens had published but one book;
Bulwer was just becoming popular; no
one knew Robert Browning; Darwin's
life work was not begun; Herbert
Spencer was a name unheard of; Ten-
nyson was known to but few; Ruskin
had written nothing; Alfred Austin,
the new Poet Laureate, was a babe in
the cradle. Few authors now living
had written a line when Victoria be-
came Queen. Most of the popular
writers of our contemporary literature
were unborn sixty years ago.

Great social reforms belong to Queen
Victoria's reign. The degrading prac-
tice of flogging has been abolished in
the armies and navies of America and
England. Children are no longer per-
mitted to work in the mines of Britain.
Press gangs no longer force men into
the service of the Queen's navy. The
Red Cross Society, approved by forty-
nine nations, has softened the horror of
war. The transportation of criminals,
with its many evils, has been sup-
pressed. Executions are no longer
conducted in public. The treatment
of criminals has become humane.
Factory laws and building acts make
life easier for the poor.

Trans-Atlantic steamers, making
regular trips, did not exist in 1837;
now there are over ninety. Steamers
in those days were wooden affairs with
paddle wheels. The iron steamer with
the screw had not yet appeared. The
accommodations were poor; the "modern
improvements" that make ocean travel
a delight were undreamed of. The time
for a trans-Atlantic trip was then
about fourteen days. Now it can be
made in five days and a quarter.

Electricity was in its infancy when
Victoria became Queen. Electric
lights, electric power, the telegraph,
electric cars, electric bells—the thou-
sands of applications of electricity to every-
day life belong to the past sixty years.

Astronomy has made great advances
during Victoria's reign. Powerful
telescopes have revealed millions of
unknown stars in space. Neptune was
discovered by two astronomers, working
separately and alone. The spectroscope
has shown the metals burning in the
sun. Wheatstone, Leverrier, Kirchhoff,
Secchi, Lockyer and Bunsen are among
the world's great men who have helped



"The Foot
of a Fly"

says an eminent English doctor,
"will carry enough poison to infect
a household." In summer-time
more especially, disease germs fill
the air, multitudes are infected,
fall ill, die; multitudes escape.
These messengers of mischief do
not exist for millions. Why not?
Because they are healthy and strong
—protected as a crocodile is against
gun-shot. It is the weak, the
wasted, the thin-blooded who fall;
those who have no resistive power
so that a sudden cough or cold de-
velops into graver disease. We hear
of catching disease! Why not catch
health? We can do it by always
maintaining our healthy weight.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, is condensed nour-
ishment; food for the building up
of the system to resist the attacks
of disease. It should be taken in
reasonable doses all summer long
by all those whose weight is below
the standard of health. If you are
losing ground, try a bottle now.

For sale by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

astronomic progress of the past sixty
years.

Political unity and government by
the people have made great progress in
Victoria's reign. She has seen Prussia,
Bavaria, and over twenty small states
consolidated into the great German
Empire. France has passed through
many changes, but, since 1870, has
greatly strengthened her republican
government. Italy has been a unified
kingdom for only twenty-six years.
Switzerland's squabbling cantons were
united into a strong and model republic
in 1848. Great Britain has had thirty-
eight wars in the last sixty years, and
in every one she has been victorious.

Canals for the passage of great ships
were unknown sixty years ago. To-day
these modern engineering triumphs
have made wondrous short-cuts in
travel. Six of these great canals of
the world, aggregating 240 miles, have
cost the tremendous sum of \$550,000,
000.

Medicine and surgery have made
wondrous strides since Victoria became
Queen. Deaths from amputation have
been reduced one-half by Lister's anti-
septic treatment. The small-pox
mortality has been lessened seventy-
five per cent by the Compulsory
Vaccination Act. Anaesthetics have
made daring surgical operations pos-
sible. Many so-called "incurable"
diseases have been conquered. The
germ theory has worked great reform
in treating contagious diseases.

Irrigation and infidelity were the
order of the day in England sixty
years ago. Nine out of every ten
workmen were professed infidels.
Those who could read at all read the
works of Thomas Paine and Robert
Taylor, men whose writings were filled
with disbelief. Not one working man
in a hundred ever opened a Bible. The
number of church attendants was much
less in 1837 than now.

Music was practically ignored. Hymn-
books were unknown. Musical edu-
cation was without system. The
struggling Royal Academy of Music
was the only British institute that
gave scientific teaching. The best
music was difficult to secure and was
very expensive. Churches were often
without any music. In even the great-
est cathedrals the "scanty musical
service rattled in the vast edifice like
a dried kernel too small for its shell."

Steel was an expensive metal when
Victoria was crowned. The Bessemer
process of making steel by forcing cold
air through liquid iron, invented by
one of her subjects, caused the price to
fall at once from \$300 to \$30 a ton.
The inventor netted \$5,000,000 in
royalties. In forty years his invention
saved the world the inconceivable sum
of one thousand million dollars!

Light and air were taxed when Vic-
toria became England's Queen. The
tax on windows brought in £1,000,000
a year to the treasury. Poor people
blocked up windows to escape payment.
It was common practice to paint rows
of windows on the solid wall of a
house. This was done so that hasty
passers by, mistaking the resemblance
for the reality, might not accuse the
inmates of being poor.

Thirteen crimes were punishable
with death when Victoria took up her
duties as sovereign. The number of
capital crimes was later reduced to
nine in England. Now there are but
two—high treason and wilful murder.
The death penalty has practically been
abolished in Bavaria, Denmark, Bel-
gium, Prussia and Sweden, and in
some of the States in this country.

Street lighting was unknown, except
in the larger cities, when Victoria was
crowned. New York could boast of
only 300 oil lamps and a few lonely
gas lamps. In smaller towns, when
the moon was not shining, citizens who
had to be out after nightfall carried
lanterns.

Railways were just beginning in
those days. The world's mileage was
only 1,600 miles; now it is over 420,
000. In 1837 twenty miles an hour
was considered good time; now we
have trains making fifty miles an hour.
Cars were then lighted with candles
and heated with cheap stoves. There
were no double tracks, no telegraph
stations, no baggage checks, no printed
railway tickets, no modern sleeping
cars, no vestibule cars, no library cars,
no air brakes, no safe coupling ap-
paratus, no dining cars, no smoking
cars.

No telegrams of congratulation
greeted the young Queen at her cor-
onation, for telegraphy was unknown.
To-day London receives news of a fire
in India in less than the news
could have been sent from one end of
the "Strand" to the other, sixty years
ago. In the United States an average
of one hundred and twelve messages
are sent every minute, day and night,
the year round.

Running water in houses did not
exist, even for royalty, sixty years ago.
In New York rain water was largely
used, and most houses had cisterns.
The wealthy used water brought in
casks from the upper wards of the
city. The water so procured usually
cost over a dollar a hogshead.

Seventeen Presidents have ruled in
the United States since Victoria be-
came Queen. Only three of them are
now living. The thrones of Europe
have changed many times. Victoria
has been contemporary to twenty-eight
Kings, six Emperors, four Cæars, three
Queens, thirteen Presidents, ten Princes,
five Sultans, and many petty rulers of

smaller States of Europe and Asia.

Inventive science has made mar-
velous progress in every department
during Victoria's sixty years as Queen.
Antieifer bridges have surprised the
world. Travel has been wonderfully
quickened by street cars, cabs, trolleys,
elevated roads and other triumphs of
invention. In 1837 there were no
typewriters, no passenger elevators, no
modern bicycles, no soda water foun-
tains, no horseless carriages, no chemi-
cal fire extinguishers, no iron clads, no
perfecting printing presses. Fully
chronicling the inventive progress of
the last six decades would make it
seem as if nothing had been done of
real consequence to man's comfort
before 1837.

Slavery existed throughout the world
sixty years ago. In the second year of
Victoria's reign emancipation was com-
plete in England. Ten years later
France and South American Republics
freed their slaves. Russia and the
United States followed in 1863. Then
Brazil declared its slaves free in 1871,
Portugal in 1878, and Cuba in 1886.
To-day slavery has been abolished
throughout all parts of the civilized
world except in portions of Africa.

International Copyright did not
exist. A plea was signed in the year
of Victoria's Ascension to the throne,
by fifty-six British authors. The plea
was warmly approved by the best Am-
erican men of letters, and was then
presented to Congress. Not wishing
to act hastily in the matter Congress
took it under consideration, and, after
thinking it over—for about fifty-four
years—actually passed an International
Copyright Law in 1891.

No snap shots were taken of the
coronation ceremonies. Photography
was then unknown. In the past sixty
years it has joined hands with all the
sciences. It has revealed to the astron-
omer stars invisible through the most
powerful telescopes. It has shown the
marvellous anatomy of micro-copic
forms of life. It has popularized the
great paintings of the world, advanced
literature and education in endless
ways, and made scenes in contemporary
life permanent for posterity.

Gass was unheard of—or rather it
was heard of, but there was strong
prejudice against it. Candles were
used in the churches in the early Vic-
torian days. Two candles stuck in tin
candle holders, were allowed to each
pew. By judicious snuffing they were
coaxed to burn during the service,
while a diffused odor of smacking wicks
prevailed the sanctuary.

Eleven daily papers satisfied all
England when Victoria was crowned,
and those were in London. Their
aggregate circulation was 40,000, one
quarter of which was held by the
"Times." London had fifteen week-
lies and thirteen monthlies to supply
its million and a half of citizens and
practically all other parts of the king-
dom. The daily papers were as heavy
as dum-bells. There were no illustrated
weeklies, no humorous papers, no war
correspondents, no interviewing. There
were very few advertisements, and
each had to pay an almost prohibitive
tax.

All great modern tunnels of the
world have been built during Victoria's
reign. The Hoosac, Mont Cenis, St.
Gothard, and Arlberg have been com-
pleted within the last twenty-six years.
The world has 1142 noteworthy tun-
nels, over one thousand have been
built since 1837.

Home comforts have increased
wonderfully during Victoria's reign.
before she ascended the throne there
was no steam heating. Flint and tin-
der did duty for matches. Plate glass
was a luxury undreamed of. Envelopes
had not been invented and postage
stamps had not been introduced. Vul-
canized rubber and celluloid had not
begun to appear in a hundred dainty
forms. Stationery wastebats, and even
wash boards were unknown. Carpets,
furniture and household accessories
were expensive. Sewing machines
had not yet supplanted the needle.
Aniline colors and coal tar products
were things of the future. Stem
winding watches had not appeared;
there were no cheap watches of any
kind. So it was with hundreds of the
necessities of the present life.

Queen Victoria has over seventy
deendants, over sixty of whom are
living. She has had nine children,
seven of whom are living, and innum-
erable grand children and great grand
children. Her sons and daughters who
are living are: the Prince of Wales,
the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of
Edinburgh, the ex-Emperor Frederick
of Germany, the Princess Christian,
the Marchioness of Lorne, and the
Princess Beatrice. Among her de-
cendants are Princes, Princesses,
Dukes, Duchesses, one Emperor, two
Emperresses, one Marchioness and a
Lady.

Catarth of Long Standing Relief- ed in a Few Hours.

It is not alone the people of our own
country, and prominent citizens like Urban
Lippe, M.P. of Joliette, Que., and other
members of Parliament, who, having used
Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, pronounce
it the most effective remedy they have ever
known, but people everywhere are ex-
pressing their gratification at the effective-
ness of this medicine. C. G. Archer, of
Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had catarth
for several years. Water would run from
my eyes and nose for days at a time. About
four months ago I was induced to try Dr.
Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and since using
the wonderful remedy I have not had an
attack. I would not be without it." It
relieves in ten minutes. Sold by W. W. Bole.

A fibre bath, followed by
honest frictional brilliance.
The life and glory of leather.

25¢

SLATER SHOE POLISH



Black or colored leather.
For Ladies, Gentlemen or
Children's Shoes.

Write for illustrated booklet "Leather Food." It tells all about how
to take care of shoes and it is free. G. T. SLATER & SONS, Montreal.

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SHEEPSKIN TANNERY
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TALLOW WORKS.
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Shipments Solicited.
Careful Selection,
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First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn. Montana National Bank, Helena, Montana.

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New Line .. Clocks ..

ALARMS \$150.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or
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High-Grade Watches

..... Which are selling at Cost.

REPAIRING.

Have your time piece put in order
before spring work opens.

Thorough satisfaction guaranteed
..... or no pay.....

McDonald & Riddell.

**LIVERY, FEED & SALE
.. STABLES ..**

First class rigs and good
driving horses to hire on rea-
sonable terms. Draying done
to all parts of the town. Best
accommodation for the general
public.

McDonald & Riddell.

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Canadian Pacific

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Direct Route to all East-
ern Points....

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LAKE ROUTE TO THE EAST.
Sailings from Ft. William.
Alberta..... Every Tuesday.
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Connecting trains leave Moose Jaw every
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ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO
TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.
And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul
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Shortest and Quickest Route to

**KALSO,
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And all points in the "Far Famed
Kootenay and Silvery Sloean."

TO CHINA AND JAPAN
(Via the Empress Steamers from Vancouver).
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**TO HONOLULU, AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND**
(Via the Canadian Aus. Line from Vancouver).
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Apply for particulars to
J. K. STEVENSON,
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An opportunity to pass through the celebrated
St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked
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And Berths secured to and from Great Brit-
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first-class steamship lines are
represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply
to any of the company's agents, or
H. SWINFORD,
General Agent, Winnipeg.

CHAS. S. FFE.
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

WAGGON'S GUIDE ON TRAINS
AT BOOKSTORES 50

AN INFANT PHENOMENON.

OTTO POEHLER, THE MARVEL OF GERMAN SCIENTISTS.

At Two Years of Age He Could Read Well Now at Four Years, He Devours Histories and Biographies—Something About Other Famous Prodiges.

The little German child, Otto Poehler, who when he was two years old, astonished people by his marvellous facility for reading printed matter and manuscript, still continues to excite the wonder of the many scientists in Europe who have visited him and verified for themselves the actuality of his prodigious gift.

Carl Stumpf, professor of philosophy at the University of Berlin and member of the Academy of Sciences, Berlin, has contributed to the Revue Scientifique, of Paris, a very interesting paper about the child, in which he tries to analyze the nature of his remarkable mental endowment as the result of a series of experiments he made with the little fellow during a number of visits.

The history of the boy is very simple. He is the child of a fairly well-to-do butcher in Brunswick, Germany, and is now four years old. It was when he was still a mere baby in arms that his extraordinary powers began to manifest themselves. He was but twenty-one months old, a nursing baby, when he began to speak a few words, and his mother, in carrying him through the streets noticed his strange eagerness when he saw the lettered signs and printed words over shop doors and in shop windows. He clapped his baby hands and his eyes glistened with pleasure. When his mother stopped and read them to him he would look at them over her shoulder, passing the same words days after he would again read the signs and read them correctly. When he saw the same words in printed books he read them off glibly and correctly.

His vocabulary of printed words grew with rapidity. He learned the letters of the alphabet almost intuitively. By the time he was two years old he was reading glibly from every newspaper and book that came into his hands. Every inscription on a monument he passed he read and remembered. Now at the age of four years he devours histories and biographies, and can tell the dates and names of birth of scores of Germany's greatest and greatest men.

His child has not the slightest notion of how to write, although he reads writing and even had written fluently. Furthermore, he shows no desire to learn how to write. His full mental powers seem to be bent towards the one thing—reading. The general conclusion reached by the scientists who have visited him is that his marvellous memory for words and his gift for reading is in no sense mechanical, but based upon a co-operation with his brain and very great intelligence.

His parents will not consent to have a show of him, although they would command their own price, and they are not rich enough to provide with a tutor. For that reason one of the scientists of the Continent has set about raising a fund to see that he is properly educated.

OTHER FAMOUS PRODIGES.

The popular belief is that such infant prodigies as this wonderful German child generally blaze with their brilliant light for but a short time and then go out in utter darkness. There have been brilliant exceptions, however, as, for instance, Pope Innocent and Hebert Spencer, each of whom was an infant phenomenon of water and more varied reading when they were fifteen years of age than most men afterwards noted for their wisdom when they were twenty-five.

But of course the boy prodigy who surpassed all others, was the untimely Chatterton. Chatterton was a freak even among prodigies. When he was five years of age he was sent to a charity school, whence, after a year and a half of unavailing effort to teach something into his head, he was sent home as a hopeless dunce. When he was seven he went to another school, where the master happened to be a pedant in poetry. Chatterton was the only boy in the school who appeared to be utterly incapable of any poetic enthusiasm. Three years later he was writing poetry, and when he was eleven years old he had composed "Elinore and Inga," a poem of merit. Then came his wonderful literary forgeries, which deceived nearly all the world of England for a time, the antiquarians of distinction stoutly maintaining that they were the genuine literary antiquities the mere child had written when they were. He went to London, wrote for reviews and magazines, ground out sermons and proverbs, political letters, and songs for music halls. Then he deliberately swallowed a dose of poison and killed himself, and all this before he had completed his eighteenth year.

Most of the boy prodigies who have come to the front of late years have been musicians. Huberman was born in Warsaw in 1853, and after a few lessons from a local teacher was placed under the tuition of Joachim. He seemed to learn both the technique and the forms of composition by instinct. Joachim declared he could teach him nothing, and when Goldmark heard him play he said that hereafter he would believe in miracles. At the age of thirteen, he was one of the finest professional players on the violin in the world.

Little Josef Hoffman was a professional pianist as well as a composer when he was seven years old. He was born in 1877. He was compared with Mozart, who at the age of four was a good player and at five years was attempting composition. When Mendelssohn was twelve years old he had composed five symphonies, two operas and part of a third, besides a great number of fugitive pieces.

AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

LIFE ON A RAILROAD CONDUCTIVE TO DISEASE.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Kentville, Attacked With Kidney Trouble—So-Called Cure Failed. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored His Health.

From the Kentville Advertiser.

There are very few employments more trying to the health than that of a railway engineer. The hours of labor are frequently long, meals irregular, and rest and sleep hurriedly snatched "between runs." One of the troubles which very frequently attack railway trainmen is kidney disease, which up to a late period has been looked upon as a disease difficult, if not impossible, to totally cure. Although there exist numerous remedies claimed to be cures, the truth is that nothing had been found to successfully cope with this terrible disease until the advent of the now world-famed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Changing to hear one day that Mr. Wm. Taylor, a resident of this town, had been cured of kidney trouble through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter called upon him at his home to hear from him personally what he thought of his cure.

"Yes, and that isn't the worst of it," he said. "I had been to the store at all." "How strange!" "At another time his sister said he should not eat so many pancakes; that eleven were enough for any boy."

"Well, he ate thirteen!" "Not!" "Yes, not long after this his Sunday School teacher cautioned him against the sin of lying. The next day he broke down the clothes line and said it was Jimmie Harrigan that did it."

"I want to know!" "Yes, it's a great comfort for me to remember that if I didn't ever get better, I would be as easy to prove that he was 'peculiar!'"

AS IF BY MAGIC.

This is always the case when Nervine is applied to any kind of pain; it is a sure to disappear, if by magic. Stronger, more penetrating and quicker in action than any other remedy in the world, pain cannot stay where it is used. It is just the thing to have in the house to meet a sudden attack of illness.

Patrick Donahoe, the owner of "The Boston Pilot," who has just celebrated his 86th birthday, is in good health, and attends regularly to his business.

SUFFERING WOMEN.

Troubled With Weakness Peculiar to Their Sex.

HOW THEY MAY BE CURED.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Act Upon the Female Organs as Well as Upon the Kidneys—Many a Woman Suffers Needlessly.

Women suffer more than men. From the time a girl-child turns the corner into womanhood, she has more troubles than men ever dream of. We look upon women as weak and fragile, but considering what they endure they are stronger far.

Women suffer many times more than they need to. Partly because they don't know what ails them at first; then because they are ashamed to tell a doctor; latterly because they hate to be a continual source of expense to their husbands.

"Female Weaknesses" are what we term the diseases peculiar to the female sex. They are often confounded with female Kidney troubles, and Kidney troubles are often mistaken for other troubles. All these delicate organs are closely connected. What affects one affects the other.

What cures one, cures the others, too. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, which are a sovereign cure for all Kidney ills, act to regulate and control the female organs and to relieve their difficulties. This is worth while for every woman to remember.

Mrs. Lucy Crabbe, Chambers, P. O., says:—"For years I was a sufferer from weakness and other ailments combined with kidney trouble from all of which I was completely cured by two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mrs. Elmore A. Walker, Ont., says:—"For a long time I have suffered from a complication of Kidney Trouble and Female Disease and am glad to say have no pain or ache since using Dodd's Kidney Pills."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, cure Kidney Disease and Female weakness. Try Them. They are on sale at all druggists.

Price 50 cents per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Dodd's Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

AN HISTORIC HORSE.

Among the historic horses whose names share the deathless fame of their owners and riders, Copenhagen, the gallant war steed of the Duke of Wellington, has survived his master, living in great ease and comfort twenty years after the battle of Waterloo, and dying at the venerable age of 33.

On the grounds of the fine estate presented to the "Iron Duke," as a memorial of Waterloo, there are two monuments, one an imposing marble column erected in honor of the Duke; the other a simple marble stone, shaded by an ancient oak, marks the spot where Copenhagen was buried with military honors, and bears this inscription: "Here lies Copenhagen, the charger ridden by the Duke of Wellington the entire day of the battle of Waterloo, Born 1803, died 1836."

"God's humblest instrument, though meaner clay, Shall share the glory of that glorious day."

STRUCK AS BY LIGHTNING.

Exactly describes the condition of a hard or soft corn to which Putnam's Painless Corn Extract has been applied. So quickly does Putnam's Extract cure that its action seems magical. Try it.

King Oscar of Sweden is an interested student of mathematics.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. HENNEY & CO., Props. O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Henney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and in all his dealings with the public. We are able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Common Pleas Court, No. 1, in Philadelphia is known as the "court of busy bees," because of its hard-working judges—Biddle, Bregy and Beiler.

C. S. Wells, by placing to the credit of the Maltese Cross of the Bay City Wheelmen in the Club Cup race at the recent indoor tournament held in San Francisco has now earned the honor of being hailed as the "indoor king," which was formerly by Jay Eaton.

Wells, who is one of the most popular riders in the States, stands 6 ft., 4 in., weighs 220 lbs., and rides a Cleveland model, No. 29, weighing 19-1/2 lbs., which he swears by.

Friends of Francis Murphy claim that he closed his recent two-months' temperance campaign in Boston with a record of 13,000 total abstinence pledges.

AN INSURANCE MAN'S STORY.

J. J. Hanratty, Inspector for the Standard Life Assurance Co., at Peterborough, Cured of Muscular Rheumatism by the Great South American Remedy.

I was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism in my arm; so much so that days at a time I could not sleep. I walked the floor in pain the greater part of the night. I procured a bottle of South American Remedy and found great relief after a few doses. It's a sure cure and I heartily recommend it.

HIS REQUEST.

He—Can you play The Maiden's Prayer, Miss Waback? I pray, with alacrity—Oh, yes! He—Well, please don't.

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

THE KING OF SIAM is to visit Queen Victoria next summer in his 2,500-ton steam yacht, Maha Chakri, which was built for him in Scotland four years ago.

LIKE SUFFERERS ONLY KNOW.

R. Scriven, Carpenter of Hastings, was a Great Sufferer from Kidney Disease—South American Remedy Cured Him—A Quick Cure. It is a Specific Remedy for a Specific Disease—It Dissolves and Removes All Solid Matter from the System—Is Safe and Permanent.

For many years I have been troubled with kidney disease, necessitating the taking of much medicine of various kinds. My wife became so bad that I had to seek the aid of a physician. My urine was more like blood than water, and I was very painful. Just at that time I began using South American Kidney Cure. It gave me immediate relief and from that time I have had no difficulty. I can safely and honestly recommend this great remedy to all persons suffering from kidney trouble.

A SANITARY HINT.

A medical paper claims that a dentist's fingers carry disease germs. Boil your dentures.

DR. JAKWAY'S POEMS.

Dr. Charles E. Jakeway, whose patriotic poetry has been widely quoted by the press and platform of Canada for many years, is issuing a volume of his verses. The writings of this author have elicited flattering tributes from high places in this country and in England.

The book is being published by William Briggs, 29-33 Richmond St. W., Toronto; \$1.00 postpaid. The Lion and the Lilies, and other Poems, is the title of the volume. It will be ready early in April, and certainly the year of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee is a fitting time for its appearance.

MY PHILOSOPHY.

I allow that a man's life is plenty good enough to suit this lower mundane institute—No matter of his daily walk is subject for his neighbor's talk. I am a critic of all of 'em, with just all git up and go for 'em!

The signs is laid when folks commence to-finish with 'em, with 'em, with 'em, And balking 'cause the earth don't shake.

At every graceful step they take, No man is graceful 'til he can see How less than little he would be If stripped to self, and stark and bare He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctor's is to lay aside Contentions, and be satisfied; Jest do your best, and praise or blame Let doctors talk, and let 'em be. I've allus noticed great success Is mixed with troubles, more or less, And it's the man who does the best That gets more kicks than all the rest.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has made the great mistake of joining the Magyar House of Magyars.

ADAMS' GINGER BEER.

Adams' Extract. F. Fleischmann's Yeast. One half to one. Sugar. Two pounds. Cream of Tartar. One half ounce. Lakewood Water. Two gallons.

San Francisco seems to be the natural home of dyspepsia. Physicians there say that ten out of twelve of the inhabitants suffer from indigestion. The only explanation suggested is the fact that the climate allows fruit and vegetables to be had almost the year around, so that there is not the enforced change of diet that residents of other regions have.

Just at this season of the year when so many intending purchasers are looking around and comparing the different grades and makes of wheels a word of advice would not be out of place. There are many who imagine a wheel is all right because it happens to look pretty, but sturdiness and durability are synonymous, both cover a multitude of sins, so it is a good idea to enquire and if possible inspect the facilities that the maker has at his command for the manufacture of the wheel which he sells. Recognizing this fact H. A. Lozier & Co., manufacturers of the Cleveland bicycle have to open their factory at Toronto Junction to all who care to inspect for themselves the manner and care which enters into the construction of the Cleveland bicycle and a hearty invitation is extended to all intending visitors to Toronto to call on H. A. Lozier & Co., Yonge St., where they will be given the privilege of inspecting the factory. The visitors and delegates at the annual meeting of the C. W. A. are specially invited.

CONVINCED THE SCEPTIC.

The Merits of the Great South American Nervine Withstand all the Assaults of the Cerebrum and Sceptical. When they are Converted to its use in their Personal Ailments they become its Best Friend—for it never fails them.

Mr. H. H. Woodie of Campbellford, Ont., says I recommended South American Nervine to my body. I consider it would be true to the best interests of humanity were I not to do so. In one instance I have saved a loved one from all remedies of its curative power. I procured a bottle and it has been of such benefit to him that he continues to purchase and use it, and has proved its great worth as a stomachic and nerve tonic. It has done wonders for me and I keep it constantly in my house. An occasional dose acts as a preventive and keeps me well and strong. It is wonderful medicine.

NEIGHBORHOOD JEALOUSIES.

We had four organ grinders over on our street yesterday, and you didn't have none, said the boy with the frazzled trousers. That's all right, retorted the boy with the rimmed hat. We had a mad dog, an' you didn't.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea. BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

Splendid Equipment and good solid work have placed the Central Business College.

YOUNG—Gerrard and Yonge Sts. at the top. It has more teachers, more students, and so many more young men and women into position than any other Canadian Business School. Get particulars, please, any time. Write W. H. H. W., Principal.

SEND—Send for Circular giving full particulars of McEwen's New York, Garment Drifting Machine, The Wonder of the Age. Don't be misled. Address, Toronto Cutting School, 175 Yonge St.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

For Weak and Inflamed Eyes, or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Glands.

Sale by all Druggists.

3 WORDS.

STRENGTH. A feature which is so essential in a bicycle is the leading characteristic of the "SUN." Experience has shown that the "SUN" excels in strength.

BEAUTY. Is the word to describe the symmetry of form and the artistic finish of the "SUN." There is no more beautiful wheel.

EASY-RUNNING. Qualities are pre-eminent in the high grade "SUN." You need not be afraid to have it geared high. The bearings are perfect.

A \$100 WHEEL FOR \$35.

Sun Bicycle. G. T. Pendrith & Co., 73-81 Adelaide St. W.

J. D. KING CO. Ltd.,

The only Manufacturer in Canada of a real flexible, strong, light and durable sock. No Quacks, No Tacks, No Hairs.

The Patent Sleeper Insole. Ask for this Boot. Buy this Boot. Be Comfortable. You will be Pleased.

It is not the coming boot; it is here already, within your reach. Man with the SLEEPER INSOLE and fitted with Cork throughout; this means dry feet and solid comfort.

THE J. D. KING CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

CHEAP BICYCLES.

Are "fated for destruction," and the worst of it is they not only destroy themselves, but frequently destroy their riders.

BE WISE—BUY A—

GOLD - MEDAL - CLEVELAND

The Safest, Speediest and Most Durable Mount in the World.

1897.

MODELS 27, 28 AND 29. PRICE \$100.

The true aristocrats among bicycles, whose chic and dash are most apparent when in full motion—ladies' and gentlemen's wheels bearing impress of the best mechanical genius of the age.

MODELS 22 AND 23. PRICE \$75.

So beautifully equipped and calculated are these models (gentlemen's and ladies' wheels) that they were awarded the only gold medal at the Austrian Exhibition—the highest grade wheels ever offered to the public at less than \$100.

SALESROOM:

169 Yonge Street.

FACTORY:

Toronto Junction.

TORONTO.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Agents Wanted in every Unrepresented Territory.

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Few Women

ENJOY LIFE AS THEY OUGHT.

Many are miserable, weak and sickly, and suffer from various ailments through ailments possible. IT IS WRONG. Most all these troubles result from weak blood. It is the only way to get well and strong.

COMPOUND

MILK (GAIN) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Milk Sanative Wash.

Prepared by Dr. F. W. For sale by all Druggists. It is the only medicine that makes the blood pure and healthy. It is the only medicine that makes the blood pure and healthy. It is the only medicine that makes the blood pure and healthy.

"A. M. C." MEDICINE CO., 175 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Refund given to any who are not cured.

THREE WINNERS

Our Own Sarsaparilla

Combined with the Iodids of Potassium and Iron. Is your blood impure? Are you troubled with eruptions of the skin? You will find our Sarsaparilla a Powerful Blood Purifier.

Our Own Compound

CELERY NERVE.—A true NERVE and BRAIN TONIC.

Our Own Emulsion

Of COD LIVER OIL combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This Emulsion contains a larger per centage of Cod Liver oil than any other similar preparation with which we are acquainted. It is therefore the remedy par excellence for lung trouble and all wasting diseases.

Yours for toilet soap.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Jas. Mair returned from Winnipeg on Sunday.

Owing to lack of space, the Council report and other interesting matter are crowded out this week.

Mr. C. H. Paget, of the Indian office, Regina, left for Ottawa last Friday, to which place he has been transferred.

Mr. Jno. Rantin, of Winnipeg, was in town on Thursday, representing the Ames, Holden & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Montreal.

Engineer Charlie Clive, who formerly "fired" out of Moose Jaw, arrived from Winnipeg on Tuesday with engine No. 130, and will run on this division for a short time.

D. D. McLeod, of the Aberdeen, has now quite recovered from his recent illness, and his genial form can now be seen on our streets, although considerably reduced in avoirdupois.

The local lodge A.O.U.W. will hold a picnic at McCoy's grove on Dominion Day, Thursday, July 1st. Extensive preparations will soon be under way and a pleasant outing is anticipated.

Mr. Jas. Martin, of Regina, general agent of the Mutual Life Assurance Co., of New York, arrived in Moose Jaw yesterday, and will spend several days in town in the interests of his company.

Miss Edith Miller and Mrs. L. A. Hamilton passed through town Thursday evening last week, returning home to Winnipeg after a very successful concert trip which extended as far west as Calgary.

The annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Cemetery Co., will be held in Russell Hall, on Monday, June 7th, at 8 o'clock in the evening. A large attendance of the shareholders is urgently requested.

Engineer Thos. Wright and family left for their new home at Fort William on Tuesday evening. Mr. Wright has been on the Moose Jaw division for a number of years, and his departure is much regretted by his numerous friends.

Const. Hockin, of the N.W.M.P., another victim of the Indian Almighty Voice, was well-known throughout the West, having been for some years a rancher near Macleod and a celebrated polo player. He was also an ex-captain in a Sussex regiment in England.

Mr. Milestone returned home from St. Louis via the Soo line on Wednesday, where he had been spending his vacation with friends. On Tuesday, June 1st, Mr. Milestone, along with his fellow Assistant Superintendents, assumed the title of Superintendent, owing to the recent changes in the C. P. R. management.

Prof. Robertson arrived in town from the west on Tuesday evening's No. 2 and visited the Moose Jaw creamery. He left again early Wednesday morning in Supt. Milestone's private car. He will visit all the creameries on the main line before returning to Ottawa. He will shortly leave for England.

Revelations in connection with the administration of Kingston penitentiary are such that the Government are seriously considering the advisability of instituting criminal proceedings against a number of officials employed in the penitentiary. It is said that an eminent prosecuting counsel of Toronto has been consulted in regard to this matter.

Mr. Chas. Holden, representing a boot and shoe firm of Winnipeg, was in town on Monday.

Engineer Joe. Hyland is now in charge of the work train operating at Parkburg, succeeding Jas. Grierson, who was transferred to Canmore.

The trial of Maggie Coulter, of Caron, has been fixed for Monday, June 1st, at the mid-summer sittings of the Supreme Court at Regina.

Owing to the withdrawal of the application for a wholesale liquor license by Jno. H. Howson, Regina, the License Commissioners did not meet yesterday as was previously announced.

Conductor Wm. Burton, who represented Moose Jaw—Medicine Hat division at the recent convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors at Los Angeles, California, returned home on Wednesday via the Soo line.

The services on Whitsunday at St. John's church will be: Holy Communion, 8 o'clock; morning prayer, 10:15 o'clock; Holy Eucharist and sermon, 11 o'clock; Festal Evensong and sermon, 7 o'clock. Collection for widows and orphans of clergy of Diocese of Rupertsland.

A movement is on foot to induce the Government to propose a substantial grant towards the Victorian Order of Nurses, Lady Aberdeen's suggestion for the Diamond Jubilee celebration. About \$50,000 is expected from Parliament. The subject was discussed at a Liberal caucus on Thursday.

On Monday the greater part of this district was blessed with a slight shower which was very welcome. Considering that very little rain has as yet fallen, those who have visited the rural districts state that the crops are looking fairly well, but if the usual June showers do not come the outlook for the harvest will not be very bright.

Rev. Mr. Ferrier left on Monday evening to attend the annual district meeting of the Methodist Church at Regina, which opened on Tuesday and continuing for two days. From there he will go on to Rat Portage, where the annual conference is being held. Mr. Ferrier will not be back by next Sunday, and Mr. Wootton will take charge of the services.

The Cheyenne Indians, of Montana, are making trouble for Uncle Sam, and are said to be in open rebellion. The trouble arose over the shooting of a sheep herder by three Indians, and an attempt being made to arrest them, further shooting followed, killing five cavalrymen. Troops have been forwarded to the scene and the settlers of the district are under arms in self-defense.

The settlers of Buffalo Lake and Stony Beach districts contemplate holding a picnic at English Village on Jubilee Day, June 22nd. A good programme of sports will be prepared, and it is expected that a cricket match will be arranged between Buffalo Lake and Moose Jaw, and a football match between Buffalo Lake and Pense. A dancing platform will be constructed for those who delight to participate in that amusement.

Mr. W. T. Barrett, C. P. R. mail clerk, who was formerly of the Moose Jaw run, spent Wednesday in town with his many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Barrett has made his last run and from henceforth will be known as Dr. Barrett, of St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, he having graduated from the medical college this week, and has accepted the position of resident physician of the St. Boniface Hospital. Mr. Barrett is to be congratulated upon his success, which, like all other honors, is the reward of perseverance and hard work.

The annual Easter meeting of the English church was held at Buffalo Lake on May 23rd, the incumbent, Rev. Wm. Watson presiding. Mr. G. S. Tuxford was re-elected People's Warden, and Mr. C. Smith, Incumbent's Warden. Respecting the proposed new church, it was resolved to build a church as soon as sufficient funds can be obtained. The question of selection of a suitable site was to be decided at a general meeting to be held at Barlee's on Whitsunday, June 6th, immediately after the service at 3 o'clock, to which all who will come are invited.

FOUND.—At Moose Jaw, on Monday, May 31st, the wife of Thos. Found, of twins, boys.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
—DR.

**PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

A mining convention opened at Rat Portage on Wednesday.

"Almighty Voice" has cost the Independent Order of Foresters over \$10,000.00. A number of his victims were members of and largely insured in the Order.

Mr. Lang, formerly a resident of Prince Edward Island, who has been here for some weeks, left on Wednesday for Whitewood to operate the Government creamery at that place.

On Tuesday the Senate passed a joint address to Her Majesty amid great enthusiasm, congratulating her upon her long reign, and praying for continued blessing during the remainder of her life.

Mr. Sam. Sanders left Wednesday evening to take charge of the creamery at Grenfell. Mr. Sanders served his apprenticeship in the Moose Jaw creamery, and his many friends will be glad to hear of his promotion.

C. P. R. changes went into effect on Tuesday when Mr. Whyte becomes general manager of the western section from Fort William to the Pacific coast. Mr. Cross becomes general master mechanic, and Mr. F. W. Jones assistant to the manager.

Ernest Grundy, the postmaster of Duck Lake, who was killed on Friday night by the Indian Almighty Voice and his companions, was a warm friend of Sgt. Colebrooke, the Indian's first victim. Grundy had frequently expressed a desire to avenge his friend's death and when the opportunity offered readily volunteered to assist in routing the Indians from the bluff. The sad results are too well known.

The "twenty-four hour day" system has been introduced in Belgium and works remarkably well. The post-offices, telegraphs, and railways have abolished the distinctions of A. M. and P. M. and reckon straight away from midnight round the twenty-four hours, one o'clock in the afternoon will become thirteen and so on. It will be some time before the innovation is generally adopted, as all the clocks will be altered.

Rev. Mr. Cameron has received word from Rev. W. L. Clay, who regrets that he will be unable to visit Moose Jaw while en route to Winnipeg, as he will go by the Northern Pacific, being desirous of visiting friends in the States. Mr. Clay very much regrets being unable to accept the invitation extended to him, and says that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to again preach from the pulpit of the Moose Jaw Presbyterian church.

A de-patch from Ottawa states that in order to facilitate business and hasten prorogation, seeing Premier Laurier is obliged to go away and cannot participate in the debates, the franchise bill, superannuation bill and plebiscite bill will be dropped for this session on the understanding that these will be taken up and pressed early next session. The two Comptrollers will be raised to Cabinet rank. On the understanding that the salaries shall not be increased till the number of portfolios are reduced.

The Battleford Herald of Friday last says a good deal of excitement was started there on Wednesday by the arrest of Mrs. McDermot, of that place, on the suspicion of having assisted the departure of her late husband by the internal administration of some drug of a poisonous nature. At the present stage of proceedings everything is necessarily more rumor but the preliminary examination of the accused is to take place when something more forcible and reliable will most likely be gathered from the evidence.

The grand Chief of the Sons of Scotland has issued an official announcement calling upon the 200 camps of the order throughout the country to make arrangements for bonfires in their respective localities on Jubilee night, June 22nd. A hill or other suitable place in the neighborhood of cities, towns, villages or districts where the camps are situated will be selected for the scene of the "blaze." The intention is to apply the light at nine o'clock so that all the bonfires throughout the country will be blazing away merrily at a few minutes past that hour.

One of our oldest citizens, Mr. Colpitts, contemplates leaving for the Kootenay shortly, and will locate at Slocan City. Mrs. Colpitts will leave early next week and will visit her sister, Mrs. Jas. Brass, at that place until the arrival of her husband who will not leave here until early in July. Both are highly respected citizens of our town and many are the regrets expressed at their departure. Mr. Colpitts is Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School, which position he has filled for some time, and in this work he will be greatly missed. Mrs. Colpitts is an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society, and is an enthusiastic church worker. As a token of the esteem in which she is held, and as a slight recognition of the valuable services rendered by her, the members of the congregation took her by surprise last evening at her home by giving her a united farewell in the form of a social. After spending a very pleasant evening, Mrs. Colpitts was presented with a handsome and well-filled purse by the members of the Ladies' Aid and the congregation.

W. Horne, of Toronto, was here on Tuesday.

Mr. D. J. Mason, of Montreal, was in town on Monday.

J. Ross, of Montreal registered at the dining hall on Monday.

Miss Robinson, of the C.P.R. dining hall, left for her home at Caron on Monday.

Rev. T. W. Cunliffe, of Maple Creek, preached in St. John's church last Sunday evening.

The Western Milling Co.'s property at Regina will be sold by mortgage sale on Saturday, June 12th, at Regina.

The score made by the Moose Jaw Rifle Association at Saturday's League match was among the highest. The match was won by the Peterborough men by a score of 891. Several other scores of the 800 notch were made by eastern military teams.

Mr. Geo. H. Dunnell, of Glasgow, Montana, arrived from the States last week with a band of about one hundred horses, which he wishes to dispose of. After making several sales in Moose Jaw he left yesterday for other Territorial towns in the eastern part of the district.

An important meeting of the school board was held Wednesday evening at which considerable business was transacted. The engagement of teachers was left over until next meeting. It was also decided to prepare the 1898 estimates shortly, and to advertise for tenders for putting in a proper partition between the Principal's room and the hall.

A few days ago a man walked into the Chicago ticket office of the Canadian Pacific Railway and handed the ticket agent a \$5 note. He said he had ridden over a stretch of the Canadian Pacific a few years ago without paying for the ride and his conscience had been troubling him. He refused to give his name or address, but said that \$5 would cover his indebtedness to the railroad.

For the past three years the subject of singing by note has been taught in the different departments of the school. Lately the children have been enthusiastic in their efforts to out sing each other. A prize was offered by the Principal for the room showing the greatest improvement in this branch. Lately an examination was held with the result that two pictures now adorn the walls of the Junior Intermediate Department. Mr. Wilcox's pupils are proud of their success. It is the intention of the Principal to introduce music readers next term.

Mr. Gaspard Beaupre arrived in town on Monday en route home to Willow Bunch from Battleford, where he had been operating the creamery last season. Mr. Beaupre is making the trip overland, and is accompanied by his wife and son, who is a rare example of the phenomenal growth that may be attained by even the human race in the North-West. Whether or not the climate had anything to do with it, few men in Canada can lay claim to the stature of Mr. Beaupre, Jr. According to his mother's statement he was sixteen years old last January. He stands seven feet, all but an inch, in his moccasins and tips the scales at 254 pounds. According to standard boot and shoe measurement he would take No. 15. These figures may not look very big in print, but place any six footer beside the Willow Bunch lad, and his first inclination will be to look for a knot hole to crawl into.

FREE \$1,840 in PRIZES
as follows:
12 Ladies' or Gent's Bicycles
Value \$1,200.

24 Gold Watches
Value \$600
Ladies' or Gent's size,
Hunting Case, Keyless, guaranteed timekeepers.
—AND—
12 pairs Silver Cream and Sugar
Value \$40.00
A TOTAL VALUE OF \$1,840
Given away in one year
FOR

ROYAL CROWN
SOAP WRAPPERS.
Prizes will be awarded first of each month, commencing March 1st. Save your Royal Crown Soap Wrappers and send for particulars to
Royal Crown Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man.

The wrappers of no other soap but Royal Crown, whether made by us or not, will be received.

Gentlemen's .. Spring Fashions.

Gentlemen no doubt about this time will be considering the question of a new suit of clothes.

We Can Furnish Latest Fabrics in Scotch and English Goods.

We can furnish the above goods and quote prices as low as you can get anywhere consistent with good workmanship and material.

R. L. SLATER,

Fashionable Clothier.

N.W.M.P. DETACHMENT.

A Body of Men Who Will Do Credit to Canada at the Jubilee Celebrations.

The detachment of North-West Mounted Police who are going to England for the Jubilee celebrations left Regina Monday evening, after being delayed two days by the disturbance at Duck Lake. They will go as far as Montreal, where they take passage on the Vancouver, of the Dominion Line, for England to-morrow. The detachment is in charge of Supt. Perry, and is composed of the following: Sergt-Major McDonnell, Staff Sergeants Bagley and Brooks; Sergeants Generaux, De Rossiter, Crosswaite, Clapp, Stewart, Marshall and Davis; Corporals Pulham, Byre, Nichols, Tennant, McNair, Jones, Light and Bayley; Constables Ambrose, Proux, Stevens and Chalmers; Bugler Cobb. They are a very fine lot of men and should do infinite credit to the West. On an average the men stand 5 feet 11 inches in height and their average chest measurement is 40 inches. They are taking all their equipments with them, full dress uniforms and prairie dress. The horses of the troop, in charge of six men left Regina some ten days ago, and are by this time on the ocean as they were shipped on May 22nd. Not one of them stands less than 15.2 hands high, and when they were shipped on board the steamer looked as well as the day they left Regina.

Jubilee Day.

"What will there be in Moose Jaw on Jubilee Day?" is a question very general on the streets of Moose Jaw this week. As the time draws near the citizens are beginning to realize that a movement should be made for a suitable celebration. The committee appointed for the Dominion Day celebration some years ago, and in whose possession there are still some funds, are preparing a track for athletic sports and races, but it is doubtful if it will be ready for the 22nd. As there are other attractions announced for Dominion Day this year, an extra effort should be made to have it ready for the 22nd, as more interest will be taken in the sports on that occasion than at any other time. All those who are willing to lend a helping hand to the committee should be prompt as possible on this account.

Dominion Rifle League Match.

The following are the individual scores made by the Moose Jaw team in the second Dominion League Match, held on Saturday last, May 29th:

T. Withrow	84
H. G. Hubbell	82
C. A. Gass	74
H. W. Carter	73
D. Morrison	73
S. Green	73
G. Holdsworth	73
W. J. White	70
D. Moore	70
J. H. Wilcox	69

Total.....741

This is an increase of 18 points over the second match last year, the total on that occasion being 723.

NOTES.

In expectation of trouble in connection with the taking of Almighty Voice the President telegraphed to the Minister of Militia offering the services of twenty riflemen, who, fortunately for the Indians, were not required.

The President, Con. Leary, is offering a silver medal of the value of \$5 to be competed for during the month of June on the same conditions as the one offered last year, viz: best average at not more than eight or less than five practices.

Last Friday evening the Regina Liberals presented a farewell address to their vice-president, Mr. W. G. Pottengill, on his departure for Nelson, B.C., to open up a branch store of the Regina firm with which he is connected.

Mooseomin is adopting a most sensible method of commemorating the Diamond Jubilee. It is going to establish a \$6,000 cottage hospital. This will benefit not only the town of Mooseomin but a large rural district in that neighborhood. It is by raising cottage hospitals at the chief points in the West that the difficulty of medical attendance and nursing in serious cases can best be met.—E.

WANTED.

Wanted at once, good bedroom girl. Apply MRS. HOLT, Ottawa Hotel. 42tf

WANTED.

Four second hand wagons wanted. Those having any to sell can communicate with CHAS. REID, Swift Current. 45 47p

LOST.

On Wednesday, between Mr. Jno. Franks and Wm. Pascoe's, near St. John's church, a feather bag. Finder will kindly leave same at R. L. SLATER'S, Main St. 48tf

AGENTS.

I am just starting the best thing for money making you have seen for many a day. Your name and address will bring the golden information. R. P. GLASGOW, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.

Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily for six days a week, and will be content with \$1000 weekly. Address, NEW IDEAS CO., Stratford, Ont.

LOST

One dark brown horse, six years old, disfigured nose; one bay horse, five years old, crooked white strip on face, and white collar marks on shoulder, branded "A" on left shoulder. Any information as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received. FRED. W. GREEN. 44tf

BULL FOR SERVICE

A thoroughbred short horn bull, "Thorah Laddie," bred by T. C. Hodgkinson, of Beaurton, Ont., will be kept for service on Sec. 16, Tp. 18, Rg. 26. Terms: \$2.00. Special terms made with those having a number of cows. R. MOORE, Prop. 39tf

STRAYED.

From my premises in October last, one sucking filly, heavy draught, brown with white strip on face; and also one bay horse, white star on forehead, was running with dam about six miles south west of town last winter. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received by the undersigned. F. W. GREEN. 44

\$5.00 REWARD.

Strayed from Moose Jaw on May 30th, one bay pony, 6 years old, branded with "A" on left shoulder, white strip on face, hip down, one white fore and hind foot, newly shod; also one black mare pony, 5 years old, with black filly foal at foot 9 months old, white star on forehead, small white strip on tip of nose. The above reward will be given for their return to me. Information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received. GEO. BARBER, Moose Jaw. 48tf

AGENTS.

New edition of "Queen Victoria" now ready. Colored, thirty-one full page plates added. Best history of the Queen and the Victorian Era published. The only Canadian book accepted by Her Majesty. Sales enormous; canvassers knocking the bottom out of all records. Easy to make thirty dollars weekly from now until the Diamond Jubilee will be well cared for. THE BRADLEY-GARRITTON CO., LTD., Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby called by the Trustees of the Moose Jaw School District, for the erection of a partition across the Principal's room, Studding 2x4, to be placed at 16 inch centres, and lathed and plastered, with two coat work, hard finish except under wainscoting where one coat plaster will suffice. Partition to be wainscotted on each side to the same height and finish, in a uniform manner with the remainder of the room. Also a blackboard to be carried across the partition uniform with the remainder of the room. Lumber in present partition to be utilized for wainscoting and studing as far as it will go. Residue, if any, of wainscoting to be well cared for and to remain the property of the School Board. Tenders to be in on or before the 16th inst. SEYMOUR GREEN, Secretary.

JNO. BELLAMY.

Furniture.....
Baby Carriages.....
Picture Frames.....
Window Blinds.....
Curtain Poles.....
Etc., Etc.....

JNO. BELLAMY.